THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

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A.O.H. GOSSIP.

The Growth of the Ancient Order in Cook County Last Year—Some Remarks on the Good of the Order.

Making Preparations for St. Patrick's Day —What is Going On in the Divisions.

The growth of the Order in Cook county has been very satisfactory during the past two years, and more than equals that of the term from '92 to '94. The increase during the latter term was 300, which, considering the extreme care taken by secretaries to report only those actually paid up, was, I think, very fair. The reports for the present term are not on hand as yet, and I am compelled to form an opinion as to present figures on individual accounts furnished by members of the several divisions. We have had two years of extreme depression in business circles, and consequent inability of some to pay dues and other expenses, yet, withal, we have added to our membership throughout the State very considerably, and we have brought the benefits of the society before the public in a manner which has compelled all to respect the A.O.H. for its objects and its methods. It but remains for us to retain the good will of independent, non-political Irish-Americans of this community to insure complete success and mighty increase of membership. The members of the A.O.H. of Cook county must remember that the membership won to their ranks for the past few years are such as will not weary themselves working for individuals, but are devoted to their race and country's cause. The moment they have reason to believe any man, or coterie of men, wish to use the society or its members for individual or political selfish ends, that moment they will fold their tents and flee to some other society less liable to be duped.

I want right here to emphasize the position of the majority of the membership on this vexed question of political aspirations of members of our organization, our relations to the same and our duties to both society and member. It is said that the majority of the clever, brainy Irishmen of our community are mixed up in politics. This is a calumny on the intelligence of our people, on the education and enterprise of our race. Years ago when our people fresh from the yoke of tyranny touched this sacred soil, deprived by English laws of education they found the field of politics the only one open where natural ability without culture could climb to wealth and fame. Today, however, their children and their compatriots have the benefits of modern education, befitting them for any position in any sphere, business or professional. Hence they look askance on the somewhat soiled and devious paths of politics of the '80s and '90s. Today they can point with pride to Irish names whose owners have earned reputation and wealth in trade, yet who interest themselves in higher politics for public weal and as active citizens of a great community. They can also congratulate themselves on kinship of men whose names are household words, whose talents and integrity have won places of honor and trust from the people of the State and nation. It is not of those our people need be doubtful. Neither would I say that all men holding political positions are undeserving of our support or esteem. We have many in our ranks holding municipal, State and federal offices who would burn their right hands off sooner than permit any act of theirs to weaken or injure the Order of which they are worthy members. For these we have but our best wishes.

The men of whom we must be cautious are those who early in presidential years or previous to mayoral elections manifest an extraordinary interest in a society, from the meetings of which they have been absent some twenty-one months. We are inclined to take with a grain of salt the re-vamped, warmed-over protestations of the biennial or quadrennial patriots. We are willing and anxious to push our young men along in life, but we will select for our assistance only such as have proved that they will not desert, as others did, when the goods were delivered. We will not select men whose career and character can be condensed into the interrogatory —"What is in it?" Neither will we indorse or assist the henchmen whose regalias, if patched together, would make a garment like unto Joseph's coat, so many are the colors of the societies he joins in the interest of his patron. We are deaf to his ambiguous pleading for the man or men he represents, and whose interests prompt his every act. Times are changed, and the A. O. H. of Cook county believe that the "elevation of the race" cannot be accomplished by working for the interest and in support of anyone who is known to be the creature of, or dependent for position on, the whim and good will of so-called political leaders. For honest and worthy ambition of men, pure in thought and loyal to the Order, we have our best wishes and kindly aid, but reserve our right to judge if a nominal member is deserving to be placed in such a category.

The preparations for St. Patrick's Day parade is being pushed with considerable zeal. It is well such interest is being taken in the event, as we will need every effort to make a good showing. Of course, if the grand marshal is a worker, who will visit as many of the divisions and societies as possible, we will have good results, but if he leaves it altogether to the good will of the members the ranks will be thinner than in '95. The president of each division should see that the new members are provided with regalias, and that the banners are in good condition. It is to be regretted that some of the honored war-worn colors are not very presentable, and an earnest effort should be made to provide new ones when necessary. There should be at least 1,000 men in line, and the military men among us would do well to institute some instruction in military tactics so as to give a good appearance to the column of the A.O.H. We will probably have three companies of Hibernian Knights, which will certainly be a very attractive feature of the parade. It is very necessary that every member should constitute himself a missionary for the success of the parade, and by visiting divisions arouse enthusiasm among the members so that March 17 will be a demonstration of the growth and development of the Ancient Order.

There is a division out in Cummings which has not been visited by a city member in a year, and which for sympathy and assistance receives only the help of Div. 9 of South Chicago. This should not be. Brother Heelan and his excellent division in the distant Calumet region should hear oftener from those of more central portions of the great city.

On Sunday, Feb. 16, a division will be organized in Lemont. Our good friend and earnest advocate, the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, has interested himself in the work and promised his kind aid. We have reason to be grateful to the reverend gentleman for his kind offices in the past, and this is but a new obligation which we will treasure as a proof of his continued interest in the work of the Ancient Order.

Div. 11 looses a good, earnest Hibernian when Bro. James J. Carroll goes east to Mahanoy City, where he has decided to open business. It has been my pleasure to know Bro. Carroll for many years and to learn to appreciate his sterling character as a true, devoted member of the A.O.H. He carries with him to his old home the kind regards and best wishes of all his friends and brothers in Chicago, who hasten to assure him that the hand of "Friendship" will never be cold. I am glad to note that another brother of Div. 11, Daniel Clohesy, has veritably risen like the "Phœnix from the ashes." The printing house is again open at No. 48 Wabash avenue, and has made excellent arrangements to call Hibernian supplies in the printing line. The loss incurred through the recent fire entitles Brother Clohesy to the sympathy and support of the Order, while the excellence of his work is well known to guarantee satisfaction.

That division on the North Side did not materialize. I am at present urging a young gentleman, somewhat new in membership, to organize one in old Lake View, but fear the wonted vigor of the North Side Irishmen is losing the force which won for them high encomiums in bygone days.

I must congratulate Div. 5 in electing Bro. Brennan as president. He will prove a worthy successor to Bro. Golden. Under the care of Bro. Brennan, who, as a cool-headed business man, has a wide reputation and circle of friends, we may expect Div. 5 to wax strong and soon rival Div. 1 for aggressive work in behalf of the A.O.H.

I am asked to make an appeal to the membership in behalf of our much-worried State Secretary, Bro. Daniel McGlynn. He begs that the secretaries of the several divisions would give early attention to the matter of reports and enable him to complete the first quarter of this year before the State convention. I hope the brothers will not turn a deaf ear to Bro. McGlynn's request, and will ask the several division presidents to aid in the work by offering to the secretaries any assistance needed.

About 220 propositions last meeting. How many were initiated? Can't the executive committee devise some means of keeping a record of the propositions and initiations for the purpose of comparison and investigation? Let us hear from them.

Brother J. J. McGinty, treasurer of Div. 16, whose name was accidentally omitted in my last letter, won the gold badge for the largest number of candidates initiated in that division. Ed.

ST. BERNARD'S PARISH.

Invitations have been issued by the women of St. Bernard's church to a charity ball to be held in Thornton Hall, Wright and Sixty-third streets, Tuesday evening, Feb. 11. The proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the poor of the parish. Much interest is manifested in the affair, and a large attendance is assured. The executive committee, of which P. T. Barry is the chairman, is composed of J. Maroney, J. J. Kelly, M. F. Raftree, J. P. Holland, and Mmes. P. T. Barry, J. J. Corcoran and M. M. Keefe.

The patronesses are as follows: Mmes. P. T. Barry, W. J. O'Neill, L. Lawler, J. P. Holland, A. J. Shevers, T. Fenlon, D. W. Storrs, D. P. Leyden, C. Berg, M. M. Keefe, P. J. Murray, T. F. Maley, R. J. Robb, J. Cunningham, E. Larkin, G. Windsor, J. P. Crummy, J. J. Corcoran, B. S. Cuban, B. F. Butler, S. J. Morand, F. M. Cassidy, F. L. Gentry, P. McGurn, P. J. Cunneen, J. Maroney, J. Reynolds, J. B. McGinty, J. J. Kelly, C. Leonard, J. Honkemp, G. W. Kelly, J. H. Sullivan, A. Swift.

The reception committee is composed of the following: Misses Della O'Donnell, Katherine Barry, Nellie Lawler, Mary Cassidy, Margaret Haley, Mary Larkin, Katie Leonard, Kate Murphy, Lizzie O'Neill, Frances Robb, Martha Boyle, F. Clutchen, M. Hennessy, Mary Marony, R. McCumskey, E. O'Donnell, Florence Smith, Margaret Byrne, Mary Kelleher, F. Dunne, Nona Leyden, Kittie Maun, Addie McMillan, Maud Tobin, Mamie Shevers, Nora Carney, Susie Foley, L. Kennedy, Agnes Leonard, Grace Maley, Matie McGinty, Mary Quinn, Ella Saunders.

ST. LOUIS IRISHMEN AROUSED.

A Night of Song, Patriotism and Oratory.

(Condensed from The Republic.)

For more than two hours at Entertainment Hall, in the Exposition Building, last night (Jan. 22), a large audience of men and women of distinctively Irish tastes in music and oratory sat spell-bound under the witchery of John F. Finerty's eloquence and the vocal power of Roso d'Erina, the Irish songstress. The men went home with tingling palms, the women with burst gloves; and every heart throbbed Irish independence. Mme. d'Erina gave an excellent rendition of well known Irish airs on the organ, and the Emerald Rifles gave a zouave drill that was well worth witnessing.

Mr. Finerty was introduced in a brief speech by Mr. Jeremiah Sheehan, and the distinguished Chicagoan was greeted with a storm of applause that made him flush with pleasure. Mr. Finerty began by paying a glowing tribute to Charles Stewart Parnell, whom he denominated as "the only Irish leader since the days of O'Connell able to compel the British parliament to pay attention to him." From this he drifted into a discussion of the failure of moral force as a factor in the freedom of Ireland. He pointed to the failures of Grattan, O'Connell and Parnell. "Moral force," he continued, has seen its day. Ireland turns to the doctrines of Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, John Mitchel and the Fenian Brotherhood. The old spirit of antagonism to liberty will exist in England, directed not only toward Ireland and Irishmen, but toward America and the Americans. But Ireland has not grown craven. Her spirit of liberty never will be satisfied until upon the ruins of the British Empire the Irish nation shall arise."

Mr. Finerty then took up his contention that Europe, and not England, is the mother of America. To prove this he entered into a most scathing denunciation of the British Empire and its government.

"England is not so strong," said Mr. Finerty. "She is the nucleus of a spider's web and the flies on the outer edge are the poor countries she has subjected. Forgetting the lesson taught by the greed of the Roman Empire, England, already owning one-fourth of the earth's surface, is reaching out continually for more until today she has not a friend on either side of the Atlantic, unless it be the unspeakable and dirty Turk. Seeing that the possibilities of further robbery on the other side of the world are growing scarce she is seeking to grasp our sister republics. I thank God I have lived to see the day when an American executive had the courage to stand up and say to this natural and only enemy of America, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.'"

From the recitation of the exploits of men of Irish birth, who have helped the United States in wars against England the speaker went into a talk on the Irish National Alliance. He explained its aims and its objects briefly. Then he said, in substance: "When we organized the Alliance we were told: 'You are mad. You can never hope to cope with a powerful nation like England.' But since these same objectors are willing to acknowledge that there was some excuse for the formation of the league. Then there was no Venezuelan question; no Alaskan question; no South Africa question. There were no war clouds of sufficient import to lead us to believe England was going to have trouble—and in England's difficulties lie our strength. The war clouds have not passed away. Affairs have reached such a stage at which England will be forced to swallow the Monroe doctrine, or fight. If she swallows the Monroe doctrine she will have trouble to meet even then, with other nations. A conflict in which the British Empire will figure is inevitable.

An eloquent peroration, presenting the many ties that bind Ireland and the United States, of patriotic tone enough to stir the heart of any American, or any Irishman, closed the address.

Among the prominent Irishmen present were Richard Kerens, O'Neil Ryan, Judge Daniel Dillon, William J. Baker, Judge Thomas Morris, Luke M. Laughlin, Judge Spaulding, P. J. Carmody, Dr. P. S. O'Reilly, Dr. J. D. McKellops, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Judge P. O'Connell, David Brislin, John Scott, John J. Lane, Richard Dalton, John J. O'Connor, Jeremiah Sheehan, C. J. Creedon, Andrew Hoolan, P. J. Reegan, Father G. B. Power, John Finn, Amadee Reyburn, William P. Smyth, A. M. Baker, John Scullin, John Lindsay, P. Byrnes, D. O'Connell Tracy, Jos. Tracy, Thos. Mockler, P. J. Moylan, Joseph McDonnell, Judge Taft, John P. Marnell, John M. O'Shea, Dr. D. D. O'Gorman, M. M. Creegan, Jeremiah Clancy and Brother Felix, with several instructors from the Christian Brothers' college.

At 6 o'clock last evening Col. and Mrs. R. C. Kerens gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. Finerty at their residence, No. 35 Vandeventer place.

After the entertainment Mr. Finerty was tendered a banquet at the Planters' House by the Knights of St. Patrick. It was such a banquet as only the Knights know how to serve, a banquet in describing which the phrase "a feast of reason, a flow of soul" may be used with impunity. Oratory, wit, humor and song went round the board and spiced the food and drink.

NOT BOUND BY TIES OF BLOOD.

Refutation of Andrew Carnegie's Assertion That "The American Remains Three-Fourths British."

Mr E. W. Skinner Shows That Not Thirty Percent of the Blood of Americans is English.

The subject of an Anglo-American union, which was introduced by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in the North American Review, for June, 1893, and continued by Sir George Clarke, Mr. Arthur Silva White, Captain Mahan and Lord Beresford, in later numbers, has been discussed on the assumption that the people of the United States are very largely of English blood. Mr. Carnegie, as his first proposition, says, "The American remains three-fourths purely British," and then follows the suggestion that the mixture of the other fourth is substantially all German, and that all three, German, American and Briton, are Teutonic. If this reasoning is correct, why should not all Teutonic people be embraced in the union? Or would it not be quite as natural for England to unite with her ancient mother as to expect the United States to cross seas to unite with hers?

Mr. Carnegie further says: "The amount of blood, other than Anglo-Saxon and German, which has entered into the American, is almost too trifling to deserve notice." If he would claim all western and northern Europe as composed of Anglo-Saxon and German people he is not far wrong, for all of these have contributed liberally to make up this composite nation. There were substantial Scandinavian settlements on the Lower Delaware and Connecticut rivers at an early day, almost as early as the settlement of the Puritans at Plymouth, or the Hollanders at New Amsterdam. Colonies of French, German and Swiss Protestants were located in North Carolina, and New Berne was founded by the latter. The South Atlantic and Gulf States were originally settled by French and Spaniards.

France laid claim to all the country west of the Alleghanies, and French settlements were scattered throughout the whole of the great central valley of the continent. Green Bay and the Fox river, in Wisconsin, were occupied by the French soon after Marquette made his first trip of discovery to the Mississippi. Eastern and northern Michigan were first settled by French. The French took possession of the Mississippi and many of its tributaries, established cities and settlements from its mouth to its source. As early as 1700 they had a town, Cahokia, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, near the present site of East St. Louis, which is said to have had as many inhabitants, at that time, as Quebec. The French, when expelled from Acadia, moved in a body to their brethren on the Mississippi. Everywhere throughout this great central region we find descendants of the early pioneers. If the historian would ignore their presence, the geographer cannot, for their ubiquity is attested by names they have given to cities, counties and streams all over the country, from the Alleghanies westward.

We have meager statistics as to the number of people in the United States or their place of origin, at the time of the Revolution, and the early census enumerations did not undertake to classify. All were Americans. We know, however, that New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware were settled by Hollanders and Germans, and that their descendants were nearly, if not quite, as numerous as were the English, at the time of the separation. Had Mr. Carnegie investigated the personnel of the business men surrounding his Pittsburg home, he would have found that the majority of those controlling the manufacturing and mining industries, as well as the railroads of Pennsylvania, were descendants of the Dutch pioneers. The only colonies that were pure English were those of New England, east of the Connecticut river, and Virginia. England, as she conquered new territory, did not drive out the occupying people, but she introduced her vigorous language. The United States has wisely pursued the same policy. In many sections, however, the adoption of the language has been slow. Within forty years, sections of Pennsylvania had to import teachers if they wished English taught in their schools. To within a few years Louisiana has printed her laws in French as well as English. In New Mexico there was strong opposition to inserting in the act of admission as a state, by the last congress, a clause requiring English to be taught in the public schools.

At the time of the separation it is evident that there was no ascendency of English blood in the then United States. After the acquisition of that portion called "The Louisiana Purchase," which added so many French, and later, the acquisition of Texas and the territory from Mexico (embracing California, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Colorado and Idaho, populated by Spanish), it left those of English blood largely in the minority. And, since we have become an independent nation, the immigration from other countries has been largely in excess of that from England. There have nearly as many come to us from the Scandinavian countries alone as from England. England's colonies have offered inviting fields for her surplus population. Other countries, not having such outlets of their own, have given us liberally of their enterprising sons.

By the census of 1890 it is shown that 20,676,046, or 33 per cent of the whole population of the United States were of foreign parentage—that is, persons born in foreign countries, with their children. Children born to the second and later generations would be classed as natives. Of those of foreign parentage there was but 9.37 per cent from England. From the Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the percentage is 7.49, or more than seven-ninths as many as from England. Of French and French Canadians there was 3.75 per cent, or more than one-third as many as from England. Ireland furnished us 24 per cent, while Germany's proportion was 33.39 per cent. Austro-Hungary, Italy and Russia each gave small percentages by this census, but the immigration from these countries has largely increased since 1890.

In 1880 the whole number of persons of foreign parentage was 10,892,015, the total population being 50,155,783. The percentage shown by this census, of the nationalities of the foreign born population, does not materially differ from that shown by the census of 1890.

In 1870 the foreign born population was 5,567,292, of which England furnished 550,688, or one-tenth.

From the statistics given it may be safely inferred that more than 50 per cent of the population of this country has come to us from abroad, or has descended from those who have come, since the Revolution. Making a liberal allowance for those of English blood, who have come from Canada and other provinces, there is not over one-seventh of this added population English.

It will, then, be seen that the people of the United States, or America as we are called abroad, is not composed of pure English stock. It is safe to estimate that not 30 per cent of the blood of Americans is English. In fact, I think that outside of New England not one family in one hundred is of unmixed English blood, and into New England there has been, during recent years, a heavy immigration of Canadian French to the manufacturing towns, while Scandinavians have begun to occupy the deserted farms, notably in Massachusetts.

Mr. Carnegie says that the American, in many respects, resembles the Scotchman more than the English. There is no doubt that the infusion of Norse blood into the American has brought him to resemble the Scotch, who are largely of Scandinavian origin. Matthew Arnold noted the difference in the appearance of the two peoples. In his first visit to this country he wrote of us: "The American Philistine, however, is certainly far more different from his English brothers than I had before supposed." All travelers note this difference. An American in London is known at sight by every bootblack, while in America an Englishman can no more conceal his identity than can the bewhiskered Russian. With the Scandinavian it is different. A young man from the cities of Sweden or Norway has but to change his clothing and learn to speak our language and he becomes an American, through and through. In looks, in actions, he cannot be detected from one to the manor born.

It is not strange that Mr. Carnegie, reclining within the shadow of the crags of his native Scotia, should "look forward" with fond hope to a union of his native land with the country of his adoption. His natal instinct binds him with reverence to the land of his birth, while admiration for the land where his years of active manhood were passed would prompt such a desire. Here, by energy and foresight, he wrought a name and acquired a fortune, which enables him to recline with ease and to dispense with a liberal hand from an ample store, in aid of worthy objects. What more natural than to overlook all obstacles to a union, which would be fraught with such pleasurable emotions?

In his desire for the union he fails to read aright "the writing between the lines" in the credentials to, and the resolutions and petitions passed by, the Continental Congress. There was a desire for liberty and separation, widespread and general, throughout the colonies. Had his ancestors passed through that struggle, he would have felt that something deeper than the asking for a few concessions animated the members of that convention and the people whom they represented. But they were willing to wait, were willing to petition for that which they knew would not be granted. By a conservative, conciliatory course, they cemented more firmly all clases at home. By this course they won many friends among the Liberals in England, and appealed more strongly to the sympathies of other nations. Had England, at that time, yielded to the petitions, the separation might have been delayed, but that it would eventually have come there is little doubt.

The obstacles to a union with England are insurmountable, were it even desirable. The argument for the union, on the ground of unity of race, hangs by a very slender thread. There is but one bond, and that is one language. Great Britain is too great and too powerful to become a component part of another nation. If she could become the controlling spirit, the governing hand, then would she consent to the union, or an absorption.

Mr. White, in the North American Review, April, 1894, speaks of a possible dissolution of the British empire and says "the welfare of the United States is bound up with the maintenance of the British empire." Great Britain is not going to dissolve, nor will her power be materially curtailed for centuries. She is the newest nation of Europe, with the latest commingling of races, and, by the trend of natural causes, should be the last to decay. And America is large enough, strong enough to take care of herself. She does not need, as suggested by Mr. White, the assistance of the powerful British navy to protect her commerce or cause her just edicts to be respected throughout the world. For four decades her internal development has absorbed the greater part of the attention and energy of her people. The bulk of her products, both of field and factory, has been required at home. When the surplus, to any great extent, exceeds the home demand, she will find ways and means to increase her commerce. She will not "be satisfied to take a back seat in the councils of the world." Neither will she be required to do so.

It is not best, were it practicable, that there should be such a union. Great Britain will accomplish her proper destiny. The United States has a work to do which she can better do alone than by uniting her destiny with any other nation. True, as Mr. Carnegie says, "The combined fleets would sweep the seas." But this is not what we want. It is not what the world needs. America's ambition is not, and should not be, to help to strike terror. Her mission is and should be, "On earth peace, good will toward men." Her territory is from ocean to ocean. From her Atlantic seaboard she should send cheer and succor to the hungry and needy of Europe. From her Pacific shore she should extend to China and Japan, and the islands of the sea, her friendly offices. To all asking aid, she should be ready to send that which would cheer, but never that which wold destroy.

Sir George Clarke, in the North American Review, March, 1894, alludes to the spontaneous assistance rendered by the United States flag-ship in restoring order at Alexandria. Also, of the generous cheers of the American seamen at Samoa, when H. M. S. Calliope reached a place of safety. He cites these instances as showing the comity of the two peoples. These were not differing instances from what Americans would have accorded to those of any nation. America does not confine her sympathy or assistance to those who speak her language. The cause of humanity warms the breast of all true men towards all peoples, no matter of what tongue or clime.

We now have enough territory. We need no more land. We have much to do to build up and develop that which we have. To educate, to assimilate the multitudes that come to us, is no small undertaking, but we feel competent to its accomplishment. By the proper mingling of the various races, like the blending of different ores in a furnace, a better product results.

Adam Ferguson, an Edinburgh professor of the last century, begins one of his lectures with these words: "No nation is so unfortunate as to think itself inferior to the rest of mankind; few are even willing to put up with the claim of equality." We, of America, in this respect, do not vary the rule. An unwillingness "to put up with the claim of equality" is inherited by us. Our ancestors brought this inheritance with them across the Atlantic, planted it in good soil on this side and it has had a healthy growth.—*Midland Monthly.*

ELGIN IRISHMEN.

They Form a Council of the I.N.A.

[To the Editor.]

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 28.—On Saturday night, the 25th, a council of the Irish National Alliance was organized in Elgin. The committee of arrangements had secured the attendance of Mr. John T. Keating, of Chicago, to address them on the objects of the Alliance, and about 8 o'clock that gentleman entered the Town Hall accompanied by Messrs. Lynn and Sheehan. Among those on the platform and in the audience were noticed the following gentlemen: Dr. Geohegan, Dr. Pierce Tyrell, Michael Guilfoyle, T. P. Sheehan, B. Synn, Patrick Ferron, P. F. Harting, Simon Kenney, John Crosby, Eugene Burke, M. Geraghty, J. P. Mann, William Fay, Albert Gehan, Matthew O'Neill, James O'Connor, R. Rogers, and many others. The chairman of the evening was the Hon. Robert Egan, of the eminent legal firm of Irwin and Egan, who, in well chosen words introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Keating, spoke over an hour on the cause which led up to the organization of the Alliance, the need of its existence and the importance of its work.

Mr. Keating's remarks were entirely addressed to Irish-American citizens, and he spoke from the platform of the Declaration of Independence, and as an American citizen appealing in the cause of humanity and progress for the overthrow of a powerful opponent of universal liberty. He referred to the universal sympathy with oppressed and struggling Cuba, drawing a comparison between England and Spain, much to England's disadvantage. Mr. Keating's remarks were listened to with great attention, and at the conclusion of his address the chairman announced a council of the Irish National Alliance would be instituted. In response to the invitation of the chair some fifty members were enrolled and organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: Patrick Ferron, president; D. J. Gehan, Sr., vice-president; T. P. Sheehan, secretary; Dr. Geohegan, treasurer.

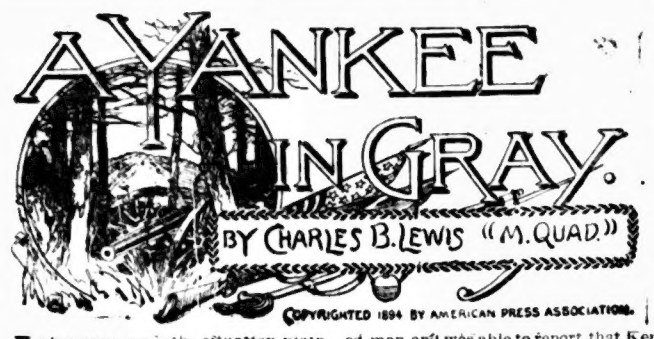
On motion it was decided to apply for a charter at once. After the adoption of some strong resolutions indorsing the Alliance, calling for the release of the prisoners at present in Portland Prison, and expressing sympathy with the struggling Cubans, the meeting adjourned.

P. F.

Something Interesting to Every Family.

It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in baking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Bremner's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of six cents per loaf.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY



Kenton soon made the situation plain to him, and then as the two talked about affairs at the house Steve Brayton washed and bound up the wound afresh, made up a comfortable bed, arranged one of the blankets for a shelter and saw that Kenton ate as well as talked. The adventure which Uncle Ben had on the road was felt to be another menace to be guarded against. After leaving the house where they had taken breakfast and encountered the Confederate sergeant, they had hastened up the side of the mountain and headed direct for Rest Haven. Within an hour they found that a number of men were on their trail, and two or three times during the day they were obliged to hide themselves for an hour or two. No shots were exchanged until about 5 o'clock in the evening, and then they were fired upon by three men in ambush. Kenton was hit and fell, but he struggled up and made a run of it, with Steve Brayton covering his retreat. Pain and loss of blood finally brought the wounded man down again, and he appealed to Steve to leave him and make his own escape.

"Couldn't think of it, Yank—couldn't possibly play any sich dirt on a man who has fout 'longside o' me so often!" was the hearty reply. "Thar was only three of 'em when they fust popped at us, and I'm sartin shore thar hain't but two now, and mebbe one o' them is wuss off than yo' ar'! I hain't been shootin five or six times jest fur the fun of it! If yo' can't walk, yo've got to be carried!"

Heeding none of Kenton's protests, the faithful fellow got him on his back and picked his route through scrubs and over rocks until he reached the spot where Uncle Ben found them. He knew it was within a mile or two of Rest Haven, and he was about starting for the house when the old man came along.

"I'll take a trot up the road and see how the nigger's dead man is," said Steve when he could do no more for Kenton. "It's my everlastin opinyun that the chap will turn out to be Ike Baxter, and I shan't be overly sorry if sich ar' the case. I'll hev to git the body outer the way anyhow, befo' anybody stumbles over it."

In the course of 20 minutes he reached the spot, but no man, living or dead, was to be found. He made a thorough hunt, but nothing could be discovered.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Uncle Ben returned to the house at midnight and found Marian anxiously waiting for news. Royal Kenton had told him what to tell her, and while she was comforted in one direction she was frightened in another. If Kenton and Brayton had been followed over the mountains and blood had been shed, would the pursuit cease until they had been hunted down? If the man whom Uncle Ben had struck down in the darkness was Ike Baxter, wouldn't his information bring Captain Wyle and his company into the neighborhood at once? Provided it was not Ike Baxter at all, it certainly was an enemy of some sort, who would demand revenge. The outlook was indeed an anxious one, but they could only wait and hope.

It was well for the mother that she was too ill to realise that anything unusual was happening. The doctor had exercised his skill to no benefit, and though permitting Marian to hope that a favorable change might occur he realised that the chances of recovery were very remote. All that long night she lay as one sleeping heavily, and but for the many distractions the daughter would have noticed that the change was for the worse.

Neither Marian nor Uncle Ben had reason to suspect that Mrs. Baxter had seen or heard anything that night, but she must soon know all. The girl had determined that Kenton should be brought to the house and cared for. The thought of his rude shelter, wounded and suffering as he was on that cold winter's night, almost drove her wild. It was hardly 7 o'clock in the morning, and she had simply tasted breakfast, when she went out to Uncle Ben and said:

"I am ready to go and can't wait another minute. We will take some more provisions, but I shall have Mr. Kenton brought to the house."

"What abont dat woman?" he asked.

"I don't care for her. If she doesn't like his being here, she can go."

"Jest look into her room, Miss Sunshine!"

The door was ajar, while the woman herself was at the other house. There was a bloody towel on a chair, bloody water in a washbowl, spots of blood on a chair and on the floor.

"It looks as if some one had sought to murder her!" exclaimed Marian as she looked about in astonishment.

"I know what happened," replied Uncle Ben. "Dat pusson I knocked inter de middle o' last summer was Ike Baxter. He was follerin me from de house. Boaf of 'em knowed what was up. He cum to arter a bit an cum yere to hev his hurts tooken car' of. I heard a noise 'bout daylight, an I reckon dat was when he left."

"I'm glad you didn't kill him, but I expect Mrs. Baxter will now feel like taking revenge upon the whole household. Let us be going."

Half an hour later they were challenged by Steve Brayton, who had already prepared breakfast for the wounded man and was able to report that Kenton had passed a comparatively comfortable night. He met them outside the camp, and with signs to Uncle Ben he said to Marian.

"Go right along, Miss Percy; he un's heard yo'r voice and is waiting fur yo'. I want to speak a word or two to Uncle Ben."

"What yo' want to spoke to me 'bout?" cautionsly inquired the old man after they had walked away a few steps.

"Nuthin, yo' old son of Africa!" answered Steve. "Don't yo' un know what b'longs to good manners? D' yo' reckon that gal wants anybody around when she fust claps eyes on the feller she loves like a house afire and is gwine to marry arter this cussed scrimmage is over?"

"Hu! I see!" chuckled Uncle Ben.

"Of co'se yo' sees arter I has pinted out the way, but then yo' is only an ole nigger and can't be spected to hev any feelin's onless kicked by a mule or licked by a passel of guerrillas."

Ben then told him of the discoveries made at the house and of his belief that his victim was Ike Baxter, and Steve looked very serious as he replied:

"Then yo' kin bet we ar' in fur a red-hot time! Ike Baxter will be back befo' noon with a gang at his heels, and the chances ar' that somebody will git shot!"

At this moment Marian called to them, and as they entered the camp they found her dressing Kenton's wound and preparing for his immediate removal to the house. While the raiding party had stolen the horses, as before mentioned,

The girl had determined that Kenton should be brought to the house.

none of the vehicles had been taken, and she argued that it would be easy for the two men to get Kenton down to the road and then convey him to the house in one of the carriages. He looked upon the plan favorably, but when she turned to Steve Brayton he said:

"Beg pardon, miss, but I can't agree with yo'. Yere ar' the situation: Over thar on the other road yisterday mawnin we uns was tooken fur Yankee spies. He un's a Yank straight 'nuff, but not a spy, while I'm a purty good rebel, as the t'other side calls us. We uns had a fuss with a fool of a Confederate, and he got help and tried to run us down. It wasn't over two miles away that I dropped one and winged another. Is that plain to yo', Miss Percy?"

"Yes."

"Waal, them critters hain't goin to give it up without knowin who we ar' and all about us. We uns will hear from them today fur shore. Then thar is Ike Baxter to look out fur. Pity yo'r nigger didn't strike a leetle harder and finish him, but it seems that Ike got away. He un was probably sent to spy on yo', and yo' kin bet that Captain Wyle and his critter company hain't fur off. We shall also hear from them befo' the day's over."

"Well, suppose we do?" asked Marian. "Mr. Kenton has been true and loyal to Virginia and the south. He is here in Confederate uniform and has only escaped from the Federals after being taken prisoner in another battle. Suppose the Confederates do come?"

"That's yo'r way of lookin at it, Miss Percy," said Steve as he twirled his hat in his hands. "My way is a leetle different. Captain Wyle, Ike Baxter and the rest of the crowd want revenge. If they find Mr. Kenton in yo'r house, they'll take him out and carry him off to some camp. They'll use him rough. They'll make charges. They'll stick right to him till they hev his life. I'm not figgerin on myself 'tall. If they don't shoot me offhand, I'll git court martialed and be chained up sumwhar till the eand of the war. Fact is, Miss Percy, I've jest about dun cut loose from this glorious old southern confederacy and gone over to the Yanks!"

"Then what would you advise?"

"Leave he un right yere fur awhile. We uns' got two guns and a revolver, and if the crowd comes we kin stand 'em off a good deal better than at the house. Meanwhile let Uncle Ben sot out down the valley to find the Yankee soldiers and tell 'em what's up. If 'nuff of 'em cum, and they cum in time, we will be all right. If not, we might as well say our prayers!"

Both Marian and Kenton realized the situation as he presented it, and within five minutes Uncle Ben had his instructions. It was believed that he would run across Federal cavalry within 10 miles of Rest Haven. He was to ask for General Custer, and if he found that commander to ask him in the name of the Percys to come at once. He was to call at the house and say to Mrs. Baxter that Marian would be home within an hour.

"And while yo' un's yere to look out fur the patient," said Steve Brayton to the girl as the old man moved away, "I'll jest git ready fur the call I'm expectin."

The camp had plenty of natural defense, but by moving some of the bowlders with a lever and using such stones as he could lift as "chinking" he had the place proof against anything but artillery within an hour. While he works and Marian and Kenton plan let us follow Uncle Ben. He had been intrusted with a message to Mrs. Baxter, but on his arrival at the house he failed to find her. Entering her room in the "quarters" in his search, he found things in such disorder that he felt certain she had packed up a few articles and fled from the place. Under no other circumstances would he have dared to look into the bedroom of the "missus" in the other house. Alarmed at the thought that she was helpless and abandoned, he ventured to intrude. She was lying with her face toward him, and the first glance brought a moan to his lips. He called to her, passed into the room, called again and finally reached out and touched the white and wasted hand resting on the cover. It was cold as ice. He pushed forward an old black hand which had served her and hers for half a century and more and laid it on her face.

"Fo' de great Lawd in heaben, but de missus has dun died!" he cried aloud as he hurried from the room with chattering teeth and trembling limbs. She had seemed to be sleeping when Marian left the house an hour or more before, but she might have been dying then. The old man's first thought was to hurry back to camp and tell the girl what had occurred, but as he moved away he checked himself and muttered:

"Jest wait now till we figger a leetle. De good Lawd has dun tooken de missus away, an my ole heart's ready to break wid sorrow, but I mustn't give up to de feelin. Dar's Miss Sunshine, an dar's Mars Kenton an dat soger Steve, dey's all alive an in danger. If I tole Miss Sunshine, she couldn't do nuffin now 'cept to wing her hands an cry. No, I won't go back dar! I'll hurry up an find dem Yankees an tell 'em to cum as quick as dey kin!"

He had turned about in his tracks when he heard a great clatter up the road, and next minute he was surrounded by about 20 mounted men. Some were in uniform, and among these he noticed one with his head bandaged and at once identified him as Ike Baxter. There were others in citizens' dress, and while he was wondering who they might be one of them laughingly exclaimed:

"Hello, yo' old son of satan! How does yo' un feel after the lickin yo got last night?"

There was a sergeant in command of the squad, but Ike Baxter appeared to direct operations. He at first drew his saber as if to give the old negro a cut, but checking himself he said:

"Now, men, look alive! Some of yo' uns search the house and drag out that cussed Yankee and Steve Brayton, and the rest of us will drive a stake and find a chain and some firewood! I'm goin to burn this old nigger alive fur tryin to kill me last night!"

CHAPTER XXV.

Although surprised and confounded by the sudden turn of events, Uncle Ben did not entirely lose his head. When he heard the men crying out for revenge and looked into their pitiless faces, he felt that his last hour had come. And yet the devotion of the old slave was never better illustrated than in what followed. As a portion of the crowd started for the house, no doubt fully expecting to find Kenton there, the old man shouted at the top of his voice:

"Cum back yere—cum back! Yo' kin kill me if yo' wants to, but fur God's sake dean' put yo'r feet in dat house!"

"What's the matter?" asked one as the gang came to a halt.

"De ole missus am lyin in dar dead an all alone, an it hain't fitten dat yo' should go in!"

"Whar's that Yankee? Whar's the gal? Whar's Steve Brayton?" was shouted at him.

"Dun gone—all dun gone!" he answered. "It's jest like I tole yo'—nobody in dar but de dead missus!"

"Go on, go on!" yelled Ike Baxter, "but look out fur yo'selves! The hull crowd of 'em ar' in thar, and they'll likely make a fight fur it!"

The men cautiously entered the house, firearms held ready for instant use, but at the end of seven or eight minutes they came out to report that "the cussed old nigger" had told the truth.

"Dead, eh?" exclaimed Ike Baxter as they told of the corpse on the bed. "Waal, I'm goin to burn the house jest the same, though mebbe some of yo' uns will lug the body outdoors fust. Time 'nuff for that after we git through with this old nigger. Run he un up to that post! Now, then, chain him there! Yo' old black devil, but I'll make yo' suffer fur the rap yo' giv me last night! I'm goin to begin at yo'r chin and skin yo' cl'ar down to yo'r heels! After yo've bin skun we'll build a fire around yo' and roast what's left!"

He went to his saddle for a rawhide, one he had seemingly brought along for the occasion. When he returned with it, Uncle Ben was stripped of coat and vest and his shirt torn away from his shoulders. They were going to take his life, not mercifully, as one kills a savage beast by a bullet through the heart or brain, but they would torture him for hours perhaps. He could not fail to realize this, but he did not beg for mercy. He simply shut his eyes and prayed God to give him strength to endure everything for the sake of those in hiding down the road. He would be asked to betray them. His refusal would bring other tortures, but he would refuse.

"Now, then, yo' black hound, whar ar' the rest of the folks?" demanded Ike Baxter as he walked up to Uncle Ben and flourished the cruel whip.

"Aye, he knows the exact spot whar they ar' hidin, and he's got to tell!" shouted two or three in the crowd.

"Of co'se he knows, and I'll hev it outer he un mighty quick!" replied Ike. "I'm goin to give yo' a powerful lickin, le man, fur the way yo' banged me last night, but I'll make it a leetle easier if yo'll tell whar they all is hid away."

"I has nuthin to say," quietly replied the old man as he looked about him.

"What! Yo' won't tell me?"

"Give it to him! Cut his hide into stringa!" yelled the crowd.

Ike responded by striking Uncle Ben about 20 blows across the bare back. Each blow raised a welt, and as each one fell the victim strained and tugged at his lashings. Uncle Ben had been whipped the night before, but that was more in the nature of an assault or an attack by armed men. For the first time in his life he had been tied up and his back bared. He felt the shame and indignity almost as much as the blows.

"Yo' kin see what brung on this yere war," said Ike as he paused for breath. "Them air Yankees was tellin our niggers that they was jest as good as thar masters. Yere's a case of it right yere. If he'd bin my nigger, he'd hev bin as humble as pumpkin pie, but the Percys, who hev allus bin half Yankee themselves, brung him up to think he un was as good as anybody!"

"Hurry up. Give he un some more!" yelled the crowd.

"Thar hain't no rush about it," replied Ike as he flourished the whip. "I want to make it last as long as I kin. It's a dod gasted pity we hain't got 15 or 20 other niggers yere to look on and take warnin by his fate. I've allus itched to lick a nigger, but never had the chance befo'. Ar' yo' goin to tell me, yo' infernal old imp, whar that Yankee is hidin out?" Uncle Ben simply shook his head. "Yo' hain't, eh?" screamed Ike. "Then everybody stand back, fur I'm goin—I'm goin to make the blood fly all over the yard!"

"Stop!"

Ike had his arm raised for a blow when a figure passed him and halted beside Uncle Ben. That figure had pushed its way into the circle unheard and unseen. Everybody stared in as-

"Stop!" she cried.

tonishment, and for half a minute not a word was said. It was Marian Percy. She was known by sight to at least half of the gang, and the others at once identified her as "the gal" they had expected to find in the house. Let us go back a little. When Uncle Ben left the camp among the rocks, she had intended to follow him within an hour. It had been settled that Kenton must remain where he was until a force of Federals was brought to the rescue or until it was known that he was in no peril from the Confederates. While it was hoped that Uncle Ben's mission would be successful all realized the chances of its failure. Both armies were scouting and raiding up and down and across. A hamlet or crossroads or bridge held by the Federals one day would be in possession of the Confederates on the next, and vice versa. Uncle Ben might encounter a troop of Federal cavalry and bring them to the rescue, or he might be picked up by a Confederate troop or a gang of guerrillas and sent off somewhere to work on fortifications.

"Mebbe the Yanks will come fust, and mebbe the Confederates," replied Steve Brayton when appealed to for his opinion. "It's goin to be nip and tuck, I reckon, but with the chances a leetle in favor of the Confederates. Kin I make bold to offer some advice?"

"Why, certainly," answered Marian and Kenton in the same breath.

"Then let Miss Percy head fur home to once. We can't tell what may be happenin thar or what's goin to happen yere. She's a Percy and a good Confederate, and nobody'll dare disturb the house. Them blamed guerrillas which follered us yesterday may open fire yere any minit, and once they do she can't git away."

The advice was full of wisdom, and Marian prepared to start at once.

"Got any we'pins in the house?" asked Steve as she was ready.

"No."

"Kin yo' shoot a pistol?"

"Of course. I have been sorry that I left mine behind us in Winchester."

"Then take this revolver. It's a big un, but I guess yo' kin handle it. Bein yo' ar' a southern gal, no southern man orter trouble yo', but yo' can't allus tell what may happen. If wuss comes to wuss, bullets will count fur mo' than words."

Kenton advised her to take it, and Brayton assisted her down to the highway and said as he left her:

"Yo' may hear some shootin up this way doorin the day, but don't be narvus about it and don't run any risks to cum and see what the trubble is."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Why Everybody Smiled.

An amusing scene was witnessed by many pedestrians one day at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Broadway. A fence, about 80 feet high, covered with theatrical lithographs, incloses a lot on that corner, where the foundations of a new building are being laid. It was the noon hour, and six brawny sons of Erin were seated on a slightly raised platform, resting against the fence. They were eating their luncheon and were joking and laughing to their hearts' content. Those who stopped to look at the group could not withhold a smile, for directly above this jolly group of Irishmen, in bold, lurid letters, were the words "The Gay Parisians." Here indeed was a pleasant satire, the result of accident. No wonder the workingmen wondered why people smiled at them so much.—New York Herald.

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ARE OUT FOR SILVER.

FREE COINERS ABOUT TO LAUNCH ANOTHER PARTY.

With But the Single White Metal Inscription on Its Banner and Non-Partisan Otherwise—What Secretary Light Says of the Movement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—General A. J. Warner presided at the conference of the Bimetallic League which was held in Willard's hall yesterday. There were about 100 free coinage men present. The first thing in order was a speech by General Warner, who said that silver men should come together and organize regardless of the old parties, both of which were dominated by gold. A complete overturning of those parties was the need of the hour. Committees on resolutions and organization were appointed as follows: Resolutions—Senator Jones, of Nevada; James Sheldon, of Connecticut; H. F. Bartine, of Nevada; John H. Lorimer, of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. L. McLaurin, South Carolina. Organization—Senator Stewart, of Nevada; J. L. Johnson, of Virginia; R. McIntosh, of Utah, and Messrs. Stevens, of Colorado, and Hillyer, of the District of Columbia.

Populists Decline to Serve.

The committees will report today. A committee on order of business was appointed, but members of the Populist committee appointed at St. Louis persistently declined to serve on the body. Editor Holden, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, invited the silver men to hold their convention in his city. In the course of some remarks Holden said he did not think it necessary to forsake his party, and added that "if this be treason make the most of it." His speech gave rise to considerable discussion, and Joseph Battelle, a delegate from Vermont, in vigorous language gave the editor to understand that nobody was wanted in the conference who was not for free silver first and last.

Going to Show a Bolder Front.

Speeches were also made by Crawford, of Indiana; Miles, of Ohio; Bradshaw, of Montana, Porter, of Virginia, and Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania. Last night another session was held at which a large number of delegates made speeches. Secretary Light says of the new movement: "This conference means that the bimetallic movement is going to show a bolder front than ever to the enemy. It means that the 'free silver sentiment,' so-called, is not dying out. On the contrary it is stronger and more compact today than it ever was. We still believe that the demonetization of silver has caused the existing depression in trade, and we purpose fighting until bimetallism is fully recognized by our government and our people. The organization will be strictly non-partisan and any person who believes in bimetallism may become a member of the union."

THE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Hunter Lacks One Vote of Election as United States Senator.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—In the joint ballot in the legislature Hunter (Rep.) had 68 votes and the Democrats 68 votes, and the relations between the two parties are more strained than ever. The Democrats are contemplating filibustering to prevent a decisive result before Wilson's successor is elected. Blackburn did not get all the Democratic votes, getting only 18, and those not voting for him were hissed. Stege, Republican, did not vote for Hunter and he was hissed, while Poor (Pop.) voted for Hunter and was cheered.

Blackburn got the vote of Edrington, the other Populist, and if he had received all the Democratic votes present he would have had sixty-seven votes. The absentees were Ogilvie (Dem.), and Wilson's successor, who are counted sure for Blackburn. If Senator Stege should come to Hunter any time before Wilson's successor is elected the deadlock will be broken by the election of Hunter. In any event trouble is expected.

Wellington States His Position.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—Wellington, the new senator-elect, upon being asked as to his course in the United States senate when he should succeed Senator Gibson, said: "I shall be the senator for the whole state of Maryland, and not for the eastern shore or the western shore. I am a Republican, of course, with firm convictions on national questions, a protectionist naturally, and a sound money man." The action of the Republican caucus was confirmed in the legislature yesterday on joint ballot and Wellington declared elected.

DIED TO SHOW HIMSELF A MAN.

Prince Henry of Battenberg Succumbs to Fever at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The only death resulting from the Ashantee expedition has proved to be that of Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice. He died on the cruiser Blonde, in which he was being taken to the Madeira islands in hope of saving his life. He had joined the expedition probably to show the British people that he was a worthy husband of one of their princesses, the which at the time of the marriage they did not believe. There was much ridicule of him when he proposed to go on the expedition, both in the press and in conversation.

It seems that Prince Henry took a soldier's chances with the other officers and bore the hardships of the campaign with fortitude until within a short distance of the Ashantee capital, when he was taken down with fever, which he fought against bravely, but which made it necessary, much against his will, to send him back to the coast. The newspapers of this city announce the prince's death with inverted rules, and it is safe to say that even those who have been the most active in ridiculing Prince Henry now recognize the fact that he probably died in an attempt to prove he was not unworthy of the esteem of her majesty's subjects.

His wife was just on the eve of embarking for the Madeiras, to nurse him, and with the queen, with whom Prince Henry was a great favorite, is prostrated. The court mourning will last six weeks. The royal couple have four children.

The Chronicle says Emperor William has telegraphed his kindest condolences upon the death of Prince Henry to the queen and to Princess Beatrice.

Pall Mall Gazette's Report Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Dispatches to The Daily Telegraph from Vienna and Paris deny the report printed in The Pall Mall Gazette of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The features of the senate session were the speech of Wolcott atagouizing the policy of the president as to the Venezuela dispute and declaring that the Monroe doctrine did not apply, and a debate on Pugh's free silver resolution in which Sherman said, briefly, that free silver was a dead issue and that all that was needed was sufficient revenue through a tariff on foreign imports, a position that was contested by Teller and Gorman. A report of the foreign affairs committee urged prompt action by the civilized powers to force Turkey to protect the Armenians. Call's resolution calling for official dispatches of United States consuls in Cuba was adversely reported.

The most of the day in the house was devoted to discussion of the senate resolution appropriating $25,000 for an assistant architect for the Chicago postoffice building. The resolution was adopted. The report of the elections committee in the case of Miner vs. Campbell, from New York, in favor of Miner, was adopted. A resolution was introduced to permit the president to veto items in appropriation bills and to enable congress to pass bills over vetoes by majority votes, and a bill for a military reserve of a regiment from each congressional district and territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate session was almost entirely devoted to speeches—Daniel in defense of the Olney-Davis-Monroe doctrine, Dubois in favor of bimetallism, but against Populism, and Warren in favor of protection. Jones of Arkansas asked unanimous consent for a vote on the pending free silver substitute for the bond bill on Thursday next, but Chandler sent it over to today. Mills introduced a bill to repeal the refunding and resumption of specie payment acts. An executive session was held.

The house finally adopted rules by adopting the last one—that referring to quorum-counting. The rule adopted is the one proposed by Tucker of Virginia some years ago, with a few modifications, and effectually does away with the old style of breaking a quorum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The senate passed the foreign relations committee resolutions on the Armenian atrocities, calling on the powers to put a stop to the same, after a speech by Frye in which Great Britain was "roasted to a turn." Jones of Arkansas again asked unanimous consent for a vote on the free silver bill next Thursday, and on Allen of Nebraska objecting stated than he would ask a continuous session on that day until a vote was reached. Baker of Kansas session was held. Adjourned to Monspoke in favor of free coinage of the American product of silver. An executive day.

The house did no business of importance. A night session was held at which twelve private pension bills were passed, among them one of $75 per month for the widow of General Cogswell, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senators Cannon and Brown, from Utah were sworn in as senators and Cannon drew the long term. This makes the parties in the senate stand: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 39; Populists, 6. The rest of the session was devoted to debate on the bond bill. Lodge offered a "rider" to the silver bill for a popular 8 per cent. loan, payable in "coin," the proceeds to be used for coast defenses. An executive session was held.

The house spent the day debating the senate resolutions on Armenia, calling on the powers to put a stop to outrages, and adopted it—143 to 26—after defeating several amendments, one of which by Hepburn of Iowa directed the president to give the Turkish minister his passports.

AMBASSADOR RUNYON DEAD.

Our Representative at Berlin Expires Suddenly of Heart Disease.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Hon. Theodore Runyon, ambassador to Germany, expired suddenly and unexpectedly at 1 a. m. this morning of heart failure. Runyon had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediately fatal results were anticipated. No longer ago than last Tuesday evening he was present at a dinner given in his honor by ex-Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William. Last summer he had planned to make an extended trip through Norway, but on the advice of his physician he abandoned this trip, and instead went to Carlsbad, where he took the cure. He subsequently went to Axenstein, in Switzerland, for the purpose of taking an after-cure. His death comes as a great shock to official and social circles here in Berlin, where he was a great favorite.

THEODORE RUNYON.

BIG VESSEL AGROUND.

American Liner St. Paul Hard Fast in the Sand.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 27.—President C. A. Griscom and all the other representatives of the International Navigation company, popularly known as the American line, have taken a decidedly more hopeful view of the situation of the stranded steamer St. Paul, which went ashore hard and fast off this place Saturday morning in a fog.

Of course when the St. Paul was sighted immediate efforts were made to get aboard of her by the life-savers. There was no trouble in this, by the breeches buoy, though boats could not be launched through the surf. The passengers, however, were all taken off by tug boats and went on to New York, leaving only the captain and crew aboard.

The big vessel is surrounded by wrecking tugs who are taking every opportunity to get her off, and she had been dragged by the tugs and lifted by the surf into a better position, but when the last pull was taken at her last evening she was stuck as fast as if she had grown there.

Terrible Double Tragedy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—George W Baxter, aged 39, killed his wife Celia Monday with a hammer and then cut his own throat with a razor. The double tragedy occurred on the second floor of the frame building 1114 Washington avenue south at 7 o'clock a. m. The cause was jealousy

CUBANS DODGE YOUR UNCLE SAM.

Ship Gets Away from New York, It Is Said, with a Load of Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Spanish minister has informed the state department that last Friday night the steamer "J. W. Hawkins" left New York with an expedition of 150 men, arms and ammunitions and stores, in command of Calixto Garcia; that she may go south and take more men and arms at Palm Beach, Fla., or elsewhere; that she will pass in United States waters near Key West.

He also informs the state department that the arms and ammunition confiscated at Cedar Keys, Fla., are ready to be embarked on a schooner to join the Garcia expedition at sea, and that the steamer "Commodore" at Wilmington, N. C., still in port, is in the conspiracy. The secretary of the treasury has telegraphed this statement to all collectors of customs along the South Atlantic coast with instructions to consult United States attorneys and take whatever action may be found necessary to prevent any violation of international law.

APPEAL FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Americans There Ask Uncle Sam to Look After Their Rights.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to The Times from Protoria, dated Saturday, says: A meeting of the American residents here was held today, and it was decided to telegraph to Secretary of State Olney that in view of the arrests of American citizens and the fact that their property was jeopardized he be requested that a diplomatic agent might be sent to arrange matters with a view to any exigencies that might arise.

At the same time it was to be represented that Americans here, while preserving a friendly attitude toward the Transvaal government, desired that their grievances should be redressed. They had embarked considerable capital and had devoted energy and talent to develop the country. They had agitated constitutionally for their rights, and though some had taken up arms to show their determination not a shot had been fired. They therefore urged that attention should be paid to their complaints.

HEAVY FAILURE IN ILLINOIS.

Marseilles Manufacturing Company Goes Under for $200,000.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The Marseilles Manufacturing company, the principal industry of the little city of Marseilles and the largest agricultural implement factory in central Illinois, has failed for $200,000, its creditors being scattered from the Mississippi over to the Atlantic seaboard. The assets of the concern will cover the liabilities at market rates, with $50,000 to spare; but, at forced sale, the corporation could not make out a percentage at all equal to its liabilities. It has assigned to Martin Kingman, head of the firm of Kingman & Co., of Peoria, a heavy stockholder and creditor.

Frightful Colliery Disaster.

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 28.—The residents of the town and vicinity of Tylorstown, which is situated near here, were terrified by a terrific reverberation yesterday which shook the whole town and caused people to rush out of doors wondering whether they were being overwhelmed by an earthquake. It was ascertained in a short time that the concussion was caused by an explosion in a neighboring colliery with disastrous consequences to life and property. The latest report places the number of dead at fifty-four, though it is feared that the further exploration of the wrecked mine will develop the bodies of more.

Germany Demands Payment.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—It is semi-officially announced that the German minister at Caracas has presented a note to the Venezuelan government demanding payment of the guarantee fund to German subjects as a result of the building of the great Venezuelan railway. On the other hand it is semi-officially denied that two German warships are shortly to proceed to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in order to enforce the payment of the railway guarantee fund. It is also semi-officially denied that German marines will eventually be landed at Puerto Cabello.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage association has begun here. Three hundred delegates are present. Rachel F. Avery in her speech repudiated the "Woman's Bible," recently published, so far as the association has been held responsible therefor, and said there were six senators and representatives in congress now who were with the association. Miss Anthony, the president, in her annual address, gave a review of progress, which was highly encouraging. A number of other addresses were made.

President Tyler's Son Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—John Tyler, the eldest son of President Tyler, died here yesterday, aged 76 years. Tyler had resided here for the past twenty years. During the latter part of this period he was employed in the redemption bureau of the treasury department, having had charge of the bank notes sent in for redemption. His tall figure and aristocratic bearing were well known in Washington. For many years he had taken an active and vigorous interest in temperance work.

Deficit in the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—As the result of an investigation into the accounts of the state department, treasury experts have found a greater deficiency than existed in the accounts of Librarian Spofford. The total deficiency so far amounts, it is said, to $61,000, and the sum may be increased by the investigation now being made into what is known as the trust fund.

THE DEATH RECORD.

CHARLES M. HENDERSON, one of the best known business men of Chicago.

LOUIS NETTERHAUSEN, editor of Das Volksblatt, at Joliet, Ills.

DARIUS FURMAN, an old resident of Eldora, Ia.

CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, well-known New York lawyer, at Colorado Springs, Colo.

GEORGE RYERSON, ex-governor of Lower California, at San Diego, Cal.

Sir EDWARD WIGGLES WORTH, the noted dermatologist, at Boston.

WILLIAM W. UPTON, statesman and jurist, at Washington.

Sir FREDERICK LEIGHTON, president of the Royal Academy, at London.

Judge W. H. BOYER, well-known attorney, at Cairo, Ills.

STATE NEWS NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

Happenings of the Past Few Days Gathered Here and There Throughout the State—Telegraphic Reports of Events That Will Interest Our Readers.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 24.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Bar association opened in the supreme court room yesterday. Judge Oliver A. Harker, of Carbondale, president of the association, in his annual address criticised the slowness of judicial procedure in the present day. Litigation is often prolonged to such an extent as to amount to a denial of justice. The courts must share in part the blame for this as well as legislation.

The right of appeal is too liberal under existing statutes, and should be curtailed. He advocated location of the supreme court at one place, and that it should sit ten months in a year. He would abolish the unanimous verdict of juries, or at least amend the law to enable a jury to decide by a two-thirds or a three-fourths vote.

PRAIRIE STATE REPUBLICANS.

Gather at Springfield to Hold a "Love Feast" and Talk Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 28.—About 1,000 Republicans are assembled in the city from every part of the state to attend the "love feast" in session today in Representative's hall. There are about thirty-five avowed candidates for nomination for the various state offices present. Senator Cullom, ex-Governors Fifer and Oglesby, and nearly all the prominent Republican politicians in the state are here.

The candidates for governor—John R. Tanner; Representative A. J. Hopkins, of Aurora; Dr. Joseph Robbins, of Quincy; Colonel Jonathan Merriam, of Atlanta; General James S. Martin, of Salem, and General Horace S. Clarke, of Mattoon—have opened headquarters at the Leland hotel, which is crowded with their adherents. Each speaks in a confident manner, but Tanner seems to be largely in the lead.

Chicago, Peoria, and Quincy have the largest delegations present. Peoria has a delegation of about 200 here, and she will make a desperate fight with Springfield to capture the state convention. The state central committee met last night at the Leland hotel and decided to call the "love feast" at 10 o'clock this morning. It was decided that it should be in the nature of an open committee meeting, with Chairman T. H. Jamieson presiding. State Senator David T. Littler, of this city, will deliver the address of welcome.

Ex-Governors Fifer and Oglesby and Senator Cullom will be the first speakers, and then the congressional districts will be called and will be responded to by men named by the committee, one from each district, with a few exceptions, and embracing all the candidates for governor except Tanner. This will conclude the meeting. Tonight the state central committee will meet and will decide upon the date and place for holding the state convention.

McKinley has hosts of followers here, McKinley's portraits have been distributed all over the city. Senator Cullom is making a desperate effort to stem the tide in favor of the Ohio man. Tanner and Cullom are hand-in-hand. There is talk of a combination of Fifer and Tom Reed forces.

ILLINOIS BAR ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected and Other Business Done at the Closing Session.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25.—The Illinois State Bar association closed its annual meeting yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, John M. Hamline, Chicago; first vice president, L. L. Bond, Chicago; second vice president, E. B. Hamilton, Quincy; third vice president, William M. Farmer, Vandalia; secretary-treasurer, James H. Mathey, Springfield. President Hamline appointed several committees, the executive consisting of the president, officio chairman; James H. Mathey and W. L. Gross, Springfield; E. H. Gary, Chicago, and Charles E. Capen, Bloomington.

Addresses were made by Judge Henry E. Blodgett, Myron H Beach, L. L Bond, and Robert Mather, of Chicago, and Charles L. Capen, of Bloomington. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Chicago in July. The annual reception and banquet was held at the Leland hotel last night, followed by a dance. Judge Oliver A. Harker, of Carbondale, the retiring president, was the toastmaster. The following toasts were responded to:

"The Lawyer, the Advocate and Defender of Law," Judge Jesse J. Phillips, of the supreme court; "The Respectful Laity," Charles Ridgely, of Springfield; "Attachments—Legal and Otherwise," Judge E. H. Gary, of Chicago; "Blunders," Rev. E. B. Bandeo, of Springfield.

The afternoon session was devoted to a consideration of the work in the field at the second session of the training school for organizers, and the night session to a state presidents' meeting. Addresses were made by about the work in the respective states and territories.

State Notes.

Daniel Core shot and killed John Dillon in a court room at Waukegan, Ills. The bullet was intended for Joseph Backer, who had Core arrested for threatening his life.

Chairman Hinrichsen has wired Secretary Theodore Nelson to call a meeting of the Illinois Democratic state executive committee Feb. 3 to be held in Chicago.

Governor Altgeld has commissioned Francis Bloodgood, of Milwaukee, Wis., commissioner of deeds for the state of Illinois in Wisconsin.

Annie Osterlind was sent to the Cook county (Ills.) hospital, suffering with consumption, June 14 last. Eleven days later she left the hospital voluntarily, and has been neither seen nor heard of since.

Turner, Ills., will hereafter be known as West Chicago.

Died in the Pulpit.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—The congregation of the Coldwater (Miss.) Methodist church were horrified beyond measure when the pastor, the Rev. T. B. Hargrove, fell dead in the pulpit in the midst of his sermon Sunday morning. He was repeating the words "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and ye shall be saved." As he uttered the last word he turned with an exclamation of "Oh," and fell prone on the platform. Two physicians, who were in the audience, rushed to him, but it was too late. Heart disease is said to have been the cause.

PERIL FOR THUGS.

Angry Mob After the Murderer of a Chicago Artist.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Webster Groves is wildly over tragedy of Thursday night, when Bertram E. Atwater, a young Chicago artist who had gone to the suburb to visit his betrothed, was waylaid by highwayman and murdered. One of the robbers, John Schmidt, wounded to death by the plucky Chicagoan, will probably die, the other thug, Sam Foster, a colored ex-convict who fired the fatal shot at Atwater, and Peter Schmidt, who arranged the trap into which Atwater was lured and then slain, are in custody. While the inquest was being held the citizens of the village became so enraged that it was with the greatest difficulty that cooler heads could restrain the prevailing impulse to drag the captive highwaymen from the officers and hang them.

Yesterday afternoon Sam Foster and Peter Schmidt were taken under guard of Constable Fieldson and five deputies to the office of Justice Prehm, where an inquest was held over the remains of Atwater. After hearing several witnesses and the confession of Peter Schmidt, a verdict was returned as follows: "We the jury find that Bertram Allen Atwater came to his death at the hands of Sam Foster and John Schmidt, and that Peter Schmidt is made an accessory before the fact." While the inquest was in progress Foster made a sensational attempt to escape by jumping from a window of the court room, which is in the second story of the building.

Foster and Peter Schmidt were handcuffed together, and when the former jumped he pulled Schmidt with him on to a low shed where they landed. The prisoners were quickly recaptured, but their attempt to escape and the confession of Schmidt infuriated the crowd that had gathered. When the officers started to take the two men to a place of safety the mob closed in and attempted to lynch them. After a struggle Constable Fieldson succeeded in getting the party into a one-horse spring wagon, which he drove towards Clayton with the intention of taking his prisoners there for safe keeping. He had not proceeded far when the mob caught the horse's head and compelled a halt.

About twenty-five shots were fired, one of which wounded Schmidt in the back. The horses reared up and broke away from the mob, which numbered about sixty-five men, none of whom were masked. Constable Fieldson drove to Kirkwood, where he was compelled to leave the rig and take to the woods for fear of the mob catching him on the highway. For almost five hours he plunged through the woods, sometimes in mud up to his knees, and finally, about midnight, arrived here with his badly frightened prisoners, who were landed safely in jail at the Four Courts.

Both the Schmidts, who are cousins, have confessed as to the part taken by each in the crime. Peter, who volunteered to carry Atwater's valise, admits that he led the latter to his fate. Atwater's body was shipped to Chicago last night. Mr. Orton and his daughter Genevieve accompanied the remains. Miss Orton is almost prostrated with grief. The wedding is said to have been set for an early date and the object of Atwater's visit was to talk over some of the preliminary arrangements.

Military Activity in Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27.—Several officers of the imperial army have been summoned to Ottawa to consult with the militia department in regard to the Canadian militia and the army and the defenses of the Dominion.

Assaulted and Robbed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—William T. Houston, formerly a justice of the supreme court at New Orleans, was assaulted and robbed by two men in Lafayette place. His left leg was broken and several ribs on the left side were fractured.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Money on call nominally 3@3½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent.; sterling exchange was dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¾@489 for demand and 487½@487¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 488@488½ and 489½@490; commercial bills, 486¾.

Silver certificates, 67½@67¾; no sales; bar silver, 67½; Mexican dollars 51.

United States government bonds steady; new 4's registered, 113; do coupons, 114; 5's registered, 111; 5's coupons, 112½; 4's registered, 108; 4's coupons, 108½; 2's registered, 96; Pacific 6's of '95, 100 bid.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.

The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—January, opened 63½c, closed 61⅞c; May, opened 65¾c, closed 64⅝c; July, opened 66c, closed 64¾c. Corn—January, opened 28⅝c, closed 27¾c; May, opened 30½c, closed 29¾c; July, opened 31¾c, closed 31¼c. Oats—January, nominal, closed 19c; February, nominal, closed 21¼c; May, opened 21⅞c, closed 21½c. Pork—January, opened $10.75, closed $10.62½; May, opened $11.05, closed $10.92½. Lard—January, opened $5.80, closed $5.80; May, opened $6.10, closed $6.05.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 19½c per lb; extra dairy, 17c; packing stock, 8@9c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 18c per dozen. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 6@8½c per lb; old hens, 7½@8c; rooster, 4c; turkeys, 10@12c; ducks, 11@16c; geese, 6@8½c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 20@25c per bu. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.75@2.50 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, $1.50@3.75 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb-sections, fancy, 12½@13c per lb; broken comb, 10@11c; extracted, 5@6c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, $2.65@2.85 per box.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 23,000; sales ranged at $3.90@4.30 pigs, $4.15@4.42½ light, $4.15@4.23 rough packing, $4.15@4.42½ mixed, and $4.20@4.45 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 12,000; quotations ranged at $4.35@4.70 choice to extra shipping steers, $3.85@4.25 good to choice do, $3.60@4.05 fair to good, $3.25@4.60 common to medium do, $3.00@3.50 butchers' steers, $2.60@3.20 stockers, $3.15@3.75 feeders, $1.60@3.40 cows, $2.40@3.80 heifers, $2.00@3.75 bulls, $2.70@3.65 Texas steers and $2.50@3.60 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 10,000; sales ranged at $2.50@3.60 westerns, $2.10@3.00 Texas, $2.00@3.85 natives, and $3.25@4.80 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.

Wheat—No. 2 spring on track, 61½c; No. 1 northern, 62½c; May, 64¾c. Corn—No. 3, 26½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 20½c; No. 3 do., 19¾@20½c. Barley—No. 2, 34c; samples, 23½@34c. Rye—No. 1, 42c.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

Wheat—No. 2 red cash 67c; do hard, 62c; January, 62c; May, 65¾@65¾c. Corn—Cash, 25¾c; January, 25¾c; May, 28¾@28⅞c. Oats—Cash, 18¾c; January, 18¼c; May, 20¾c. Rye—Higher, 36c.

HISTORY OF A WEEK

Wednesday Jan. 22.

General Thomas Ewing, of New York city, ex-representative in congress from Ohio, is dead. He was knocked down by a street car Monday and landed on his head. He was born in Ohio in 1829 and during the '50's went to Kansas where he was chief justice of the state supreme court when the civil war broke out. He at once resigned and went into the army where he made a gallant record.

Joseph C. Hauser, machinist; Harbuna Stevens, bookkeeper, and Thos. Toof, workman, are dead, and James T. McNeil, F. T. Pflagen, Alexis Krah and Frank C. Richter severely wounded as the result of two explosions which ended an experiment with a new kind of gas which was in progress in the four-story factory of English & Merrick, at New Haven, Conn. The building was totally destroyed; loss, $160,000.

John W. Griggs was inaugurated governor of New Jersey yesterday.

General Weyler, the new governor-general of Cuba, has sailed from Spain for his post.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Clark A. Trimble, engineer, and George Waters, fireman, both of Columbus, O., were killed by the explosion of a locomotive on the Little Miami railway near South Charleston, O.

The Armenians of Lynn, Mass., have decided to form a military company for the purpose of invading Turkey. Already Armenian commands are drilling in Boston and Providence.

Some person made an attempt to assassinate Hop Sing, a Chinese cook at Chicago. He was at work in the kitchen of a restaurant with his back to the window. The would-be assassin fired one shot, which took effect in Hop Sing's left shoulder.

The Missouri barber law prohibiting work on Sunday has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Burgess at Jefferson City.

Mme. Mojeska, who was taken ill at Cincinnati Monday, is suffering from the same disease of which Lawrence Barrett died. The glands of the throat are badly swollen, and the trouble extends down into the lungs and by sympathy, the physicians say, to the shoulders and arms.

Friday, Jan. 24.

New York society has snubbed Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, formerly Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. A musical in aid of a hospital has been declared off, the patronesses refusing to serve when they learned it was to be held at her house.

It is wired from Washington by a special correspondent that the president believes that the Davis Monroe doctrine will be defeated if it reaches a vote in the senate and that it has no show of passing the house.

The stories of strained relations between Great Britain and Brazil are denied.

A bill was introduced in the Kentucky legislature to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific railway, obtained in 1884 by C. P. Huntington. The road has never been operated in Kentucky.

Mr. Hatch, of Hatch Bros., whose suspension at New York was announced in the late panic, has been reinstated in the New York Stock exchange.

Because Ballington Booth, head of the Salvation Army in the United States, has been summoned to London by his father, who is the head of the army in the world, the American branch is talking of rebelling and seceding from the English jurisdiction.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

Fred Brown, wanted at Springfield, Ills., for forgery, was arrested at Sedalia, Mo., and will be taken back on a requisition.

Bertram E. Atwater, the Chicago artist and designer, was shot and killed by highwaymen in a St. Louis suburb.

Henry C. Foster was hanged at the county jail for the murder of George Wells, at Chicago. The crime was committed at 4 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 4, 1895.

Four persons, the entire family of Joseph Wicker, were drowned in Randall county, Tex., while attempting to ford a stream with a team.

The Illinois Steel company will resume operations at its South Chicago plant Monday next, and all of the other plants will probably resume a week later. The South Chicago mills open with a full double turn of operatives and at practically the same scale of wages as was in force last year.

Citizens of Somerset, O., the boyhood home of General Sheridan, have incorporated an association to erect a monument in his honor.

Monday, Jan. 27.

Dr. Ahlwardt has written to friends in Berlin saying that it is his intention to remain in the United States as editor of a western newspaper.

Mrs. Lease, the Kansas Populist, who is ill with pneumonia at Windom, Minn., is reported better.

The Ohio state board of labor arbitration has settled the Peacock mine difficulty, involving 200 miners. The miners were given 50 cents a ton, or the 2-cent increase asked for.

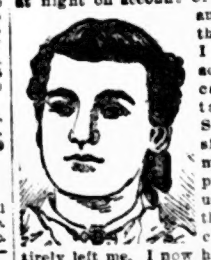
Cleveland, O., has had another bridge accident. This time it was a fire engine that went through an open draw. Two firemen went, also, but neither was fatally hurt.

John Oram, the Chicago homicide whose wife swore she killed the man, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

The third disastrous fire of a week and the second within twenty-four hours occurred at Lancaster, Pa., destroying the extensive plant of the Champion Blower and Forge company. Loss, $80,000; insurance $60,000.

Know Hood's Cured

"I was all run down and could not sleep at night on account of the continuous and severe pains through my body. I had also stomach troubles and catarrh. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time I commenced to improve, and after using three bottles in all, my complaint entirely left me. I now have an appetite, sleep well and am free from all stomach trouble. I know I was cured by



Hood's Sarsaparilla

24188 ALICE WRAY, W. Bridgewater, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic. All druggists. 25c.

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY,
CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Lasalle-sts.—Nat C. Goodwin.

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—Edward Harrigan.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—Rice's "1492."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—Otis Skinner.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—Creston Clarke, "Hamlet."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—Della Fox Opera Co.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st. between Halsted and Union—"The Globe Trotter."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe—"Slaves of Gold."

HAVLIN'S THEATRE.
Wabash avenue and Nineteenth street—"An American Hero."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel,
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway:
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—*Thomas Davis.*

"BLOODY" BALFOUR'S BELLOWING.

In a recent speech "Bloody" Balfour referred diplomatically to the long duration of the boundary dispute, to Lord Salisbury's dispatch, to the progress of compiling documents relating to the matter here and to the appointment of a United States commission to determine a boundary, and added that it would be hard, indeed, if the common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race was unable to settle any dispute without war. It seems that Balfour has been selected to act as mediator in the Venezuelan difficulty, to use lying phrases and hypocritical professions of friendship not to the American people but to the Anglo-Saxon race. As these semi-Americans form such a small part of our population, his fulsome slush will have very trifling influence on public opinion; indeed, such a storm of hatred and indignation will his mouthings raise among Irishmen as to destroy any effect they might have had if uttered by any other Englishman of less notorious reputation.

Mr. Balfour said he had been deeply and painfully impressed with the different manner in which war is regarded in England, as compared with the view apparently taken of it by some sections of the American population. War with the United States of America appeared to himself, and doubtless to his hearers also, to be enveloped with the unnatural horror of a civil war which, with any nation, is a terror to be avoided at all costs, except dishonor. Beyond their common ancestry, language and civilization, he believed, he said, that the British people had a pride of race which embraced every English speaking community in the world.

It is very gratifying to us to know that he is painfully impressed with the manner in which a possible war with England is regarded by some sections of the American people, he might have left out the words "some sections" and said the American people as a whole, because that would be the truth. Let Balfour procure the opinions of our people outside of the descendants of the Tories of New York; let him not make the mistake of believing that the trio of toadies who edit the Press and Post and World of that half-British island, represent American opinion, and he will form a more correct view of the situation. Let Balfour not trouble his sensitive nature about the horrors of a civil war, for it would be no such thing. Illinois alone would send 100,000 men to the front, not one of whom would have a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in their bodies. So let not that feeling interfere with an English ultimatum. But it is not that terror which deters England from making war on us. Recollections of Saratoga, Germantown, Yorktown and New Orleans, and the presence of 20,000,000 Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, hungry for war with their hated enemies, are the visions which trouble the sleep and disturb the councils of Balfour and his countrymen. Our ancestry need give him no uneasiness; they were from every nation in Europe from the Volga to the Shannon, and have no feelings toward England but indifference, suspicion or hatred, and they and we have carved out our civilization in defiance of all England's efforts to prevent us. We very readily believe in the desire of the British people to "embrace every English speaking community in the world;" we have fought two victorious wars to escape from that loathsome embrace, and are both ready and willing to fight another war to save our Latin neighbors from its polluting touch. Balfour deeply regretted that a large section of the American people regarded a war with England as "an exhilarating exercise, a gentle stimulus." Well, a people who conquered England when they only numbered 3,000,000 population, and repeated the operation on land and sea when they hardly reached 20,000,000, and England was at the apex of her power, should not regard another war as much more than an exhilarating exercise when they number 70,000,000, and England is far down the declining scale. "Moreover, Balfour could not see that England had cause for a quarrel with any nation on the face of the world. England, he said, did not desire anybody's territory, and had no wish to interfere with any existing interest, but if war must come he did not think she had any reason to be afraid."

If any sentence in any language contains as great an amount of brazen mendacity as that we have not seen it. Almost every nation on earth has flagrant cause for quarrel with England; every one of them has at some time felt her grasping avarice, her slimy and dishonest diplomacy, or her arrogant insolence, and the greatest of them have just exhibited their hatred of her in an unmistakable manner. "She does not desire anybody's territory, and had no wish to interfere with any existing interest." This from the pliant, cruel tool of a government which has robbed or stolen every inch of land now in its possession, including England itself, and which at this very moment is trying to steal more land in South Africa, South America and Alaska! The father of lies could not improve on this. Now if war must come, why let it. We have taken our stand, and will not retract an inch even to avoid war, and England must retreat or fight;—we hope she will fight, and also that Balfour can be induced to come over and show that he is not afraid. We will guarantee him a warm welcome and the permanent possession of some American soil. It will not be a large amount, but will be all he will require. Come, Balfour, come; we are longing to greet you.

CLAN-NA-GAEL GUARDS' BALL.

On another page we display the announcement that the above organization intend holding their anniversary grand military ball and reception at Battery D Armory, this (Saturday) evening, Feb. 1; and as companies of the Second and Seventh Regiments, I.N.G., as well as the Hibernian Knights have accepted invitations to attend in uniform, the event promises to be a rare and brilliant function, never surpassed in Chicago. We believe the occasion is deserving of more than ordinary attention from those of Celtic blood within our walls.

For more than twenty years in our city we have watched the birth and labored growth of this, the only independent military organization worth mentioning of Irish-American citizens in the great and stirring West. We have seen this organization stand true to its colors, when misrepresentation and undeserved reproach were hurled in torrents against their gallant ranks. We have seen them resist the impact even as the rocks of Erin resist the billows of the ocean. With pride we have seen them marching in steady array and noted the undoubted determination to exist and increase, their eyes fixed on the "oriflamme" of the Celt, the rainbow of their hopes, the tricolor of Green, White and Yellow which floated over their ranks attached to the pike-staff of the rebel of '98.

For five years past the self-sacrifice of the Irish Nationalists has added to the original company five others fully equipped with rifles, and accoutrements suitable for active service and not for show. Two other companies await funds for equipment. Some persons will hint that in any other nationality pride of race and love of motherland, would have compelled our citizens claiming kinship with such martial souls, to provide all that would be needed. Those who think so must remember, however, that the men of the Guards owe little if anything to those of their race who have won seats of ease in this vale of labor, and the thanks of a *people* are due to the men whose efforts were centered on giving Chicago the honor of raising the only independent regiment of Irishmen in the Union. It certainly must be somewhat of an anomaly in the eyes of thoughtful men to notice that, with probably some twenty millions of souls of Irish birth or descent on this continent, there is but one regiment of Irishmen independent of state organizations.

The time is ripe for increase of the military organizations. The rumble of war-thunder in the East portends hope for Erin and justice on her oppressors. Our people have a splendid opportunity of proving their earnestness and endorsement of the principles so long treasured and bequeathed from bleeding sire to son. They will prove that they are no longer as Meagher pictured them in 1848—"Striking each other across the graves that each day opened at our feet, instead of joining hands above them and snatching victory from death."

The Irish Nationalists of Chicago will prove by their support and sympathy for the Guards, that they are in touch with the earnest men whose fond ambition is to rend asunder the sepulchre where Erin lies "not dead but sleeping," whose lives will be self-devoted steps on which she can ascend the pedestal of liberty. In short, to again borrow the words of the citizen-soldier of the Irish Brigade, the success of the Guards will say for the men of Chicago: "We shall no longer seek for liberty in the byways. On the broad field, in front of the foreign swords, the soul of our nation, grown young and chivalrous again, shall clothe herself like the Angel of the Resurrection in the white robe and point to the sepulchre that is void, or shall mount the scaffold—that eminence on which many a radiant transfiguration has taken place—and he bequeathed to the crowd below a lesson for their instruction and an idol for their worship."

ENGLISH BLUSTER.

Many of our American contemporaries who can only read the news of the day through English spectacles, jump to the conclusion that because Germany has not as large a fleet as England she must retreat from the position she has assumed in the Transvaal question, because, say they, it will be impossible to land German troops in Africa. But, as there is a concert of action between Germany, France and Russia, the matter assumes a very different aspect, and England at once loses her naval superiority. According to official figures for last year England has 73 armored battle ships, and 238 unarmored ships and gunboats, numbering altogether 311 ships of war. Germany and Russia have 72 armored battleships, and 91 unarmored ships and gunboats, making 163 in all—being only one less battleships than England, but 148 less unarmored vessels and gunboats. But now comes France with 43 armored battleships and 147 unarmored ships and gunboats, which, added to those of Russia and Germany, makes a grand total of 353, and showing a majority of 42 armored battleships. Now, as England's possessions are far more widespread than those of the three great continental powers, it follows that in a great struggle for supremacy those powers would be able to rally a larger number of vessels in a given time and at a given point than England. An eminent English writer said recently that one great naval defeat would be tantamount to England's ruin, and the tremendous efforts she is making to maintain a larger number of warships than any other nation, proves conclusively that her navy is her last and only hope. Unfortunately for her, however, the enemies by which she is surrounded know her weakness fully as well if not better than she does herself. As a military power England has no standing beside any of the powers who now dispute her supremacy, as either Germany or France easily outnumber her three to one, while Russia, with far more than 1,000,000 men entirely overshadows her. It never seems to occur to England or her handful of friends in this country, led by the World, Post, and Press, of New York, that there is no necessity for her enemies to go all the way to South Africa to strike her. The best place to defend the rights of the Transvaal is not in Africa at all. England can be struck at a hundred places, but she can be fatally pierced in Ireland.

Napoleon discovered, too late, what a terrible error he had been guilty of when he neglected to land a strong force in Ireland. If instead of carrying the magnificent "left wing of the army of England," composed of 40,000 men, to Egypt, he had led half that number to Ireland in 1798 (the same year he landed in Egypt), he would have changed the whole history of Europe from that time on, and in that history England's part would have been a very small one. His mere presence in Ireland would have rallied 100,000 of the best soldiers in the world around him, ready for any danger or any privation which he could lead them to. He neglected that glorious opportunity, and, strange vicissitude of history, those very men were used by England in accomplishing his ultimate downfall. Probably the European rulers of today would profit by Napoleon's error, and instead of going on a distant and perilous expedition, would strike England in Ireland, and thus cripple their enemy at once and for ever.

All the demoralization produced by half a century of slavish moral-force preaching would disapperr like darkness before the morning sun, upon the landing of an army of England's enemies, no matter who they were nor where they came from. We would hear no more of land leagues nor home rule associations. The brave spirit of our fathers would again burn as fierce and bright as it did in '98, and the world would hail with joy the resurrection from the tomb of English slavery, a brave, free, regenerated Irish nation, and the final overthrow of the hoary, hypocritical tyrant who stands today without one friend on earth. Have the men of the New Movement a correct appreciation of the peril which like the sword of Damocles, hangs over the enemy's head ready to fall at the first angry shot fired in the coming struggle? If they have they ought once more to

"Arouse and arm the men."

Never in all England history did so many perils surround her; never did the signs of Ireland's deliverance shine so brightly in the heavens. England's panicky gathering of her navies is the best proof of her own dread of her hurrying doom. May God hasten the glorious day.

ENGLAND DREADS THE RUSSIAN.

The following London dispatch, published several weeks before the present war clouds darkened the sky, plainly indicates how England dreads the advance of the Russian power in the far East:

"It is announced that, with the sanction of the Czar, a Russian bank with a large capital will be opened for business soon in Pekin, with a branch in Shanghai. Some of the most prominent financiers and merchants in Russia are interested in the scheme, which has been canvassed secretly. The charter has been issued. This enterprise is regarded as another indication of Russia's determination to wrest the commercial as well as the political supremacy in the far East from England. Trading emissaries of Russia have assisted the government of China with money, and have penetrated already to the interior of China, where they are supplanting the British. An article which appears in the Globe indicates the alarm with which the English view the situation. This article says: 'Russia unquestionably will extort from China the right of way through Manchuria for the trans-Siberian railway. A struggle for supremacy in Asia is upon us. If British influence does not go under altogether, we must bear our part in the old, masterful, English spirit, without delay. Thanks to our good relations with Japan, we ought to be able to work that power to our advantage politically and commercially.'"

Think of such language from an English paper—"a struggle for supremacy in Asia is upon us; if British influence does not go under altogether," etcetera. Since that was written "English influence" has received several rude shocks. America gives England notice that her lust for land will be resisted to the bitter end. The Monroe doctrine is now being extended and enacted into law. The gallant Boers, with less than 250,000 population, have again hurled defeat and death among England's land pirates, and are preparing to trample her suzerainty under their rugged feet. Germany's fiery young Kaiser has flung his mailed gauntlet full into England's face. Looming like a thunder-cloud pregnant with deadly lightning, Russia presses to the fray. And even France, postponing her revanche for Alsace and Lorraine, seems to be preparing for an older revanche, as she remembers Aboukir, Trafalgar, Waterloo and St. Helena. If ever there was a time expected for Ireland's deliverance from the crucifixion of ages it surely is coming at last. Any Irishman who enlists to serve under the enemy's "felon flag" in the presence of these threatening dangers to the enemy is a traitor worse than Jimmy O'Brien. Every Irishman or woman in America who has male relatives in Ireland should load the mails with letters to them warning them against accepting "the blood stained Saxon shilling."

UNCLE SAM'S REPLY TO ENGLAND'S FLYING SQUADRON.

In her isolated condition, surrounded by enemies, and without a single friend, England feels that she must have a naval demonstration to make people believe she is not afraid, and also to endeavor to terrify her foes into making some concessions which might enable her to retreat as gracefully as possible. As Salisbury has pompously declared that he will insist on holding possession of the last of half-a-dozen boundary lines which England's thieving minions have made in Venezuela, and denies the right of the United States to enforce the Monroe doctrine there, it has been intimated that the piratical squadron is hastening to American waters to deter congress from giving the great doctrine the solemnity of legislative sanction. To show how much we are affected by this empty bombast, the committee on foreign relations of the Senate hastened to report a resolution far more explicit and greatly in advance of the doctrine of 1823. It must be confessed that the original language of Mr. Monroe was somewhat vague, but this resolution leaves nothing to be desired.

It will be remembered that in his recent message Mr. Cleveland left an easy, but to us a very dangerous loophole, by which England might escape from her dilemma: he suggested that any arrangement between Venezuela and Great Britain would be acceptable to the United States. England cares very little about her proposed steal in Venezuela; what she does want is the establishment of a precedent, which would enable her to obtain possession of territory near enough to the Nicaragua Canal to control that great waterway. In the unsettled condition of some of the Central and South American republics the acquisition of such territory is by no means improbable. England could, by means of unscrupulous agents like Jameson or Rhodes, instigate a rebellion against some government down there, recognize the rebels, buy suitable property, and either fight or arbitrate for its permanent possession, with the regularly established government. Fortunately for this country congress is in session, and takes prompt steps to correct the President's weak concession, and to declare that it is hereby

"Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of Dec. 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain the doctrine and those principles and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right or sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, or by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American Isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes or under any other unfounded claim, as a manifestation of unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an interposition which it would be impossible, in any form, for the United States to regard with indifference."

This has the ring of the genuine American mettle, and is our defiant answer to England's swaggering flying squadron. Its extension of the doctrine to the islands adjacent to our coast is a distinct step in advance of the old doctrine, and plainly notifies Spain and England that the mooted purchase of Cuba by the latter will not be tolerated by the United States, and also that England cannot conclude any arrangement with Venezuela or any other American government without our consent. The primacy of the United States on this continent is thus affirmed in bold, unmistakable and dignified language, and to its defense against all enemies "we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

A HINT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

City and country subscribers who have received their yearly bills will greatly oblige us by attending to them without delay. If they owed the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, the lawyer, the doctor or the priest, they would hasten to pay him. Why not the editor? Hurry up, gentlemen, and get the weight of unnecessary indebtedness off your immortal souls.

BOMBASTES BULL.

The following London dispatch is very amusing and will be greeted with such laughter as a performance of Bombastes Furioso would elicit on the stage:

"LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Globe this afternoon, in an article condemning the attitude of the United States senate committee on foreign affairs, says: 'The English people will not stand much more flouting from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with a no more exalted sentiment than a wish to stand well with their Irish constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could be called appalling.'"

What more flouting does John Bull want, or how much more can he stand? Any other nation would have resented one-half of the flouting which he has stood, in a manly manner. But what stings the old blusterer is the fact that Irishmen have the power to exert influence, to a considerable extent, legislation in America; and he can rely on it that all the influence Irishmen possess will be used against English schemes and trickery in America. We need no commissions of investigation to decide whether England is right or wrong. The bare fact that she desires to steal other people's property is sufficient proof that she is a thief and ought to be treated accordingly. So let England gnash her teeth in impotent rage at us. We are impatiently waiting for the day when we can meet her red-coats in the field, and pay a part of the bloody debt we owe her. So far as facing the situation which could be called appalling, we promise to make it far more appalling to England than to America.

SHAMELESS HYPOCRISY.

"Bloody" Balfour presided at a meeting in Manchester, England, a few days ago, and in the course of an address which he delivered, made incidental mention of Emperor William of Germany, which was greeted by his hearers with groans and hoots. This must be pleasant reading for the German people and their ruler, who doubtless return these kindly demonstrations with compound interest, and will embrace the earliest opportunity to pay them back in such measure as the Manchester yokels will understand. In the same speech Balfour admitted, with sorrow and reluctance, that the concert of action of the European powers had failed to introduce reforms in the government of Turkey, without which he feared it would be impossible to hope for an early settlement of the Eastern question.

The shameless hypocrisy of this heartless cynic is only equalled by the assumption that any one, even among his Manchester audience, could be found to believe the lying assertion. The entire world knows that England is and has been the friend and ally of the sensual, murderous Turk, and that she is participes criminis in every monstrocity of which that unspeakable ally is guilty, which, by the way, are no more heinous than her own inhuman crimes. In 1878, when Constantinople lay helpless before the victorious Russians, and the utter destruction of the Turkish government was a mere question of a few days, England hurried her gunboats into the Sea of Marmora, saved the Mahomedan dynasty, and secured for it a longer lease of life, which enabled it to go on in the perpetration of the hideous crimes that horrify the world today. In the presence of these undeniable facts, this heartless wretch, whose hands are yet red with the blood of his Irish victims as innocent as the butchered Armenians, thinks he can deceive those very powers into believing that they and not England are guilty of the innocent blood which the Turk has shed under her protection. But it is all in vain; the days are past when anyone can be fooled into believing anything which hypocrites like Balfour assert,—the mere assertion is proof enough of its falsehood.

ON Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock, a meeting will be held at Central Hall, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, for the purpose of organizing a council of the Irish National Alliance for the South Town of Chicago. Hon. John Gibbons, judge of the Circuit court, and other prominent Irish-Americans, will address the gathering, and it is expected that the largest council of the Alliance, up to date, will be launched as the result of this meeting. All lovers of Irish liberty are invited to be present.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch of Jan. 2[illegible] says: "Several members of the executive committee and other leading spirits of the Irish National Alliance, which was brought into existence in Chicago last September, are here today for the purpose of officiating at the birth of a Philadelphia branch of the organization which will commence operations with the largest membership of any section yet formed."

THE committee having charge of the arrangements for the Robert Emmet anniversary celebration to be held at Central Music Hall March 4, met at 81 South Clark street last Sunday. The following officers were selected: John McCaffrey, president; James C. Strain, vice-president; Laurence Henely, treasurer; Mr. Houlahan, secretary; Jeremiah Finnegan, financial secretary. The sub-committees appointed are as follows: On Speakers, Address and Resolutions John T. Keating chairman; Music and Talent, John J. O'Connell chairman; Printing, John Dwyer chairman; Decorations, Martin Malcahey, Press, T. H. Clifford. All members of the general committee were enthusiastic in their belief that Central Music Hall would be filled to overflowing this time, and many turned away. The committee decided that seats could be secured at the box office only on three days just preceding the entertainment. Full programme will be published in detail in THE CITIZEN.

AT a magnificent overflow meeting held at 81 South Clark street, and called to order by the Hon. P. V. Fitzpatrick, National Treasurer of the Irish National Alliance, the Central Council of Chicago was organized, with the following officers: James C. Strain, president; John McCaffrey, vice-president; John J. O'Connell, secretary; John E. Long, treasurer. The treasurer was instructed to immediately forward the required percentage to headquarters, and secure a charter. Meetings of this council will be held monthly.

BRITISH consuls throughout the United States have been instructed to report at frequent intervals all information that may be obtainable regarding the status and development of the Irish National Alliance.

THE Irish Nationalists of Omaha and South Omaha have joined hands to celebrate the Emmet anniversary on March Fourth. Boyd's Opera House has been engaged, and the Hon. William F. Gurley and Thomas Brennan will be the orators. A fine musical and literary programme is being arranged. About two hundred members of the Second Infantry, U.S.A., have signified their intention of attending the entertainment. The committee is working hard to outdo either Chicago or New York.

IT is the intention of the officers of the Irish National Alliance to organize councils in the different divisions of the city during the month of February. Notice of these meetings will be published in THE CITIZEN from time to time.

AND now the naughty Kaiser is said to have declared that he and not Mr. Wales is the rightful heir to the British throne, and that when his grandma dies he will take steps to assert and vindicate his rights. Wales plays a good game of baccarat, but as his knowledge of the noble game of war is limited to reviews of the volunteer chaw-bacons at Aldershot, we fear he would make a poor showing against the doughty German war lord. Wales ought to join the awkward squad and get himself on a war footing by having himself drilled in the mysteries of "bay foot, straw foot."

Blood and Nerves are very closely related. Keep the blood rich, pure and healthy with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have no trouble from nervousness.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

FOR the new Irish National Alliance Lapel Button, write to JOHN BEEGAN 226 South Halsted street, Chicago.

SALISBURY ARRAIGNED.

An Open Letter to the English Premier, Written by "A Mere Irishman."

Some Very Pertinent Points for the Consideration of That Most Despised of Nations, England.

The following open letter to Lord Salisbury appeared in the Irish Weekly Independent of Jan. 18:

"TO LORD SALISBURY, PREMIER OF ENGLAND—My Lord: Men of your lordship's temperament, callous and worldly, never estimate the value of those who are not with them generously or according to their worth, but rather in proportion to the harm inflicted on your national prestige abroad or your interests at home. Their value is estimated according to the delays they can effect in government plans.

"England today stands before the world friendless and alone, abandoned and despised; a nation living on credit, her prestige is the breath of her nostrils. To complete your humiliation and accomplish our own independence, the day may be soon at hand when the art of war will become us better than the inglorious art of peace; but the time and the hour have not yet come. Meanwhile, we can damage your repute, and hold up the sins of your people against ours to the eyes of the nations you would embondage, and arm every foreign foe of yours with the terrible fact for argument that this island of ours you have attempted to govern, or to crush, for the last seven hundred years still hates you with the holy hatred which nerved our noble predecessors for the dungeon, the field, or the scaffold.

"Though you be Prime Minister of England and your ignorance of the mere Irish fortifies you with a placid indifference to our National demand. You know nothing of us—how could you? You make our cities a garrison, just as you battened your bastard aristocracy upon our valleys, giving them an unearned luxury by the bloodsweat of our people. You neither feel for us nor understand us; you wrote us down—with superb insolence—as a race of Hottentots, just as Plutarch tells how geographers crowded in the edges of their maps of parts of the world they did not know about with notes that beyond lies nothing but sandy deserts full of wild beasts or unapproachable bogs.

"We cannot take up arms against you—now. It would be criminal folly. But there is no armor without a chink. Achilles was vulnerable in the heel, and we can strike at you in the colonies, in the distant lands over which you claim suzerainty, or in the countries your hand is outstretched to grasp. For your excessive wealth is but your excessive covetousness.

"In South Africa a band of young Irishmen fought under the Boer standard, and at Krugersdorp many an Irish exile, as he sighted his rifle, thought of a ruined home away in the heart of Ireland—a doorstep over which the weeds grew rank—a grave in which his bones might never lie.

"Your nation prayed old Kreuger for the lives of her children; you craved amnesty for Dr. Jameson, a marauder and a border robber. Pray, what amnesty will you mete out to the children of my nation who live on in your feted prisons? Even from Honolula comes tidings of pardon for political captives! Must the Sandwich Islands set an example to Christian England that civilizes the world in the name of God and Manchester cotton?

"You might soon come to your senses if 10,000 Irishmen would but follow the example set them in the land of the Boers by a handful of exiles. Twenty thousand pounds invested in rifles and ammunition would have made the Ashantees a formidable foe. Three officers of the United States Army could in six months have taught them the value of shooting straight and firing low. Then these poor savages, although they have not pallid skins and a face like a curse, would never again be mowed down in the open by machine guns. They would adopt a mode of warfare suitable to the physical conditions of their country, and the flag that was twice lowered by Oom Paul might be shattered by African blacks. South Africa affords splendid opportunities for young Irishmen willing to work.

"In the days gone by your England fought her battles and advanced her own interests whilst pretending to wage war for the safety of other nations. You had, of a necessity, many allies. When you crushed Napoleon the civilized world was your ally. Today the positions are reversed. If history be philosophy teaching by example, you have set to other times an example to deter.

"To maintain your position before the world you must make a fair show of unity and resolution at home. It is the duty of Irishmen who are Irishmen to thwart you and make the fear grow in other lands that the monstrous shadow of England, which has fallen like a curse upon Ireland, will darken the future of every country that bows to her detestable rule. This is her people's prayer.

"What do we want? In the words of your own Pitt, we want indemnity for the past and security for the future. Give us back what was, and is, ours. You are not so powerful that you can strangle the still small voice. You are great. So were Rome, Carthage, Greece, and the Empire of Charlemagne! Where are they? The battle is not always to the strong; fate oft favors the brave and the faithful. Everything comes to those that wait, and we have waited seven hundred years for emancipation and retribution.

"My lord, make no mistake, the people who have kept intact their National beliefs and hopes for so long a dreary wait will outlive England's malice. Ours is a sorrowful nation, burdened with adversity, but she will live, and please God, flourish when your name has been carved for many a year on complimentary marble. Deem not that our ranks are disorganized beyond reform for as one fire burns out another's burning, so our hope in one generation springs from another. Our faith in ourselves is not half consumed. We have made blunders, woful blunders, but as the best men are moulded out of faults, so the greatest nations have been fashioned out of errors.

"Adversity may chasten the hearts of your people—but when reverses come to you we will no longer ASK! Your England may be taught a finer part by affliction. You, my lord, may like to pass away without the curse of a people. For to live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die, but to live in their hate is to die and be damned.

"My lord, at present you are my enemy, and I am yours.

A MERE IRISHMAN."

MISS MAUD GONNE IN FRANCE.

[To the Editor.]

PARIS, France, Jan. 16.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 11, the talented Irish patriot, Miss Maud Gonne, delivered a lecture on Irish grievances in the amphitheatre of the Botanical Society at Evreux. The meeting was organized by the members of the society of La Jeunesse Republicaine, and was largely attended, the Mayor of Evreux and his wife occupying prominent seats. The chair was taken by M. Modeste Leroy, the well known and popular deputy for Eure. Miss Maud Gonne, who was greeted with loud cheers, after alluding briefly to the history of the English occupation of Ireland, dwelt feelingly upon the generous reception the Irish exiles met with both in America and in France, adding that in Ireland's gratitude to the countries of her adoption, England met with a well-merited retribution. Before the famous Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, the proud English flag went down as before a whirlwind; and so faithful were the Irish exiles to the free banner of Washington, that Lord Mountjoy did not think it too much to say that "America was lost to England through the Irish emigrants!" Miss Gonne added, quoting from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," that the present reign has been the most disastrous for Ireland since that of Elizabeth. During that time 1,225,000 persons have died of hunger; 3,668,000 have been, in the name of her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria, ruthlessly evicted from their homes, while no less than 4,186,000 have been forced to emigrate. "There are now," concluded the fair lecturer, "seven millions of Irish men in America, and rather than that England should succeed in her designs against America and freedom in Velezuela or elsewhere, those seven millions of Irishmen would rise as one man and range themselves under the banner of President Cleveland even as their fathers had done under that of Washington."

M. Modeste Leroy, deputy for Eure, then arose to address the meeting. He, in the name of the audience, and of all good Frenchmen and true republicans, tendered Miss Maud Gonne his warmest congratulations on her brilliant and instructive discourse, and said he desired to extend, through her, in his own name and that of his compatriots, his sincere sympathy with the suffering Irish, and earnest hope for the speedy deliverance of their unhappy country. He added that the inhuman tortures inflicted on the Irish political prisoners, confined in English dungeons, called for the righteous indignation of all civilized countries. In conclusion M. Leroy alluded to Parnell as "the great Irish patriot," and quoted some words of his, together with some equally stirring sentences spoken by Gambetta, "the great French patriot." The speech of the eloquent deputy could not have been more enthusiastically applauded had the audience been composed of Irish instead of Frenchmen.

GAELIC POETRY.

Agallamh Oisin agus Phadraig.

Cath Chnoic an Air, ann so sios mar leanas.

(AIR LEANANBHAIN)

"A Fhinn mhic Cumhaill," do ráidh an draoidh,
"Tionol do bhuidhean go grod sd' dhail,
Roinntear leat iad do réir reachta
Go n-déanaid colméad ar theacht na námhaid."

Do sheinn Fionn an dord Fhiann,
A's do fhreagair an tráith gan spás;
Gach fear ma luaithe ag teacht
Do lathair fiaith na nglias n-dalm

"Béidh fios anois," ar Fionn, "go fior,
"Gach n-aon dibh le'r cumann me.
A's fós gach n-aon 'nna bh-full dom fuath
Má chuirid suas do bheith dom' réir."

"Oscair," do ráidh Fionn ar d'tás,
"'S tú ursa láith a's agiath na bh-Fiann,
An bh-fairidh tú go teacht an lae,
Teacht na námhad so ag triall?"

"Fiafruighim diot anois, a Fhinn,
An dul chum suain dob'áil leat?
Nior bh'maise a's ba mhighniomh,
Má's eagal leat náimhde teacht."

"Ní le h-anmhuin roimh láimh cháich,
Do rachainnse tráith chum suain,
Acht gur fios duit gurab am codhla 's gnáith
Teasbainn d'fhághail air gach guais."

Do ghoir Fionn ar Dhiarmaid Donn,
A's d'fhiafruigh go ceannsa do'n fhear cáidh
"An bh-fairidh tú mar aon le h-Oscar,
Má s ionmhúin leat mise a'n cách?"

"Nior chuireas suas riamh, a Fhinn,
I g-cath no i n-gniomh no daon cruadh
Acht go m-béidheadh Oscar an deagh croidhe
Ag teacht linn budh dearbh buadh."

"A Ghoill chalma na g-cruadh lámh,
An cumann grádha leat Righ na bh-Fiann?
An bh-fairfidhe tú i bh-fochair cháich
Sibh triúr rug bárr na n-garbh gaiteach."

"Ni h-eagal liom buidhean na guais
Acht Oscar na g-cruadh bheart am' dháil,
Agus Diarmaid aigionta eródha
Do shuan ni mór linn duit go lá."

Thainig Faolán do lathair Fhinn
A's go labhair go faochmhar do ghuth árd,
Agus dubhairt, "A Righ na bh-Fiann,
Mise 'nna d'triall go lá an bháis."

"A Chonáin Mhaoil," do ráidh Fionn
"Fair-se i g-cuideachta dubha leith árd,
O's tú is gaibhe mill-ghair binn
Cluinfim thú ag teacht do'n námhaid."

[LE SHEITH LEANTA.]

WHAT THEY SAY.

John Ferguson, of Glasgow, says If England gives Ireland a position similar to that of Virginia in the United States, Ireland will be the right arm of the empire in every danger, and will make the Irish in America England's friends. Not by a d—d sight, John! When the devil makes the sign of the cross with holy water, we will surrender our independent nationality to the British Empire, but not 'till then!—Irish Republic.

The question of the cost of transit in Ireland, says an Irish exchange, dominates the whole industrial situation in Ireland. It costs more at present to send a ton of goods from London to the West of Ireland than to Japan. A ton of woolen goods can be forwarded from London to New York for 20s a ton; to Chicago, a thousand miles inland, for 35s, and to Japan for 50s. The same goods sent from Derry to London will cost 70s, and from Gweedore, fifty miles inland, 120s. This is one of the many reasons why the industrial development of Ireland is so slow.

The Irish Republic says: "After all their wild war talk, the English find it convenient to eat crow. The Kaiser, the Czar, John Crapaud, Uncle Sam and old Uncle Paul Krueger have each kicked Johnny Bull's posterior. He has some satisfaction, however, in the fact that down in Ashantee, fighting against poor naked black men, he is 'heap big Indian.' We would respectfully suggest to the Herald, World, and Evening Post, of New York, the idea of starting a subscription to buy a steel plate to be inserted in Johnny Bull's pants as a means of protection for the sitting down part of his anatomy."

It must be remembered, says the Belfast Irish Weekly, that since the retrocession, the Transvaal has undergone an enormous change. The discovery of the Rand has worked wonders for the state. The almost empty treasury has been filled to repletion, and upon what was once a barren veldt has sprung up a city, upon which converge lines of railway from all quarters, and into which a vast population of Uitlanders has steadily poured and is still pouring. Nevertheless there is something to be said for the Boer side of the argument. A year ago, after an Englishman had been urging on "Oom Paul" (as President Kreuger is familiarly called), in private, the absolute necessity of his making concessions to the new population and recognizing the new state of things, the president took his visitor by the arm and led him outside the government house. Pointing to the Transvaal flag, he said, "If I gave these people what they want, down would come that flag. The Uitlanders are here today, but they may be gone tomorrow. Give them the power, and they would sweep my government away. Then, as they returned to their own land, my burgher would tell me that I was a traitor, and had sold my country for naught."

Mr. Michael Davitt, upon his arrival home a few days ago, was interviewed by a representative of the St. James' Gazette, during which he said: "Nationalist Ireland is concerned only in home rule. This is the position, and hence Ireland's opportunity. We need use no threats; that would be a foolish policy. But we can state a few plain facts, and they are as follows: In 1893 there were in the United States something like 15,000,000 people of Celtic blood and parentege. Most of them had the best cause for cherishing the bitterest memories against England's rule in Ireland; but had the house of lords—that is, Lord Salisbury—indorsed Mr. Gladstone's measure of peace and good will between the British and Irish people, had this moderate, just and wise plan for the cure of England's difficulties in Ireland been accepted by the present prime minister, these burning recollections of rule and landlord ruin would have faded for ever from the minds of at least 13,000,000 of these exiled Irish and their offspring. And what has Lord Salisbury got to face now in the event of a war with the Republic of the United States. I know what the feeling there is now. I have crossed from San Francisco to New York within the last three weeks. I have met representative men of all classes and all races, and I have no hesitation in declaring that there will be 500,000 American citizens of Irish blood ready to volunteer in a conflict with England within a week after war is declared. I do not use this in any sense as a threat. I merely state what I know to be a fact, and allow those who can to draw their own inference."

From Reynolds' Newspaper: "There is one vital point on which we have dwelt more than once—the attitude of Ireland in case of England being involved in foreign trouble. Mr. Balfour said on Tuesday at Glasgow that all the inhabitants of these islands—English, Scotch and Irish (and we suppose he meant to add Welsh)—were united as one man in defense of British interests under every conceivable circumstance. Mr. Balfour will do well to consult the remarkable statement attributed to Mr. Michael Davitt, as he has evidently not seen the recent utterances of Mr. John Redmond, which breathe anything but a friendly spirit to England. Mr. Davitt has just returned from a long tour in Australia, coming back across the United States, and no man knows better the condition of things among the American-Irish than does Mr. Davitt. He tells us that if Lord Salisbury brings about war with the United States—a contingency, we may say, which we regard as highly improbable—500,000 armed Irish-Americans will be found ready to avenge the wrongs of their race on England. That such an Irish-American army could capture and hold Canada there can be little doubt, aided, as it would be, by plenty of sympathizers in Canada itself, both among the Irish and French population. That is a very profitable subject of reflection for Mr. Balfour and his friends. The truth is, this crisis in English foreign affairs may prove the means of consolidating all the various sections of Irishmen at home and abroad into one solid phalanx of absolute hostility to England. On this point Mr. Davitt is at one with Mr. Redmond, and we may be sure that Mr. Healy will not differ. Now, we ask, what sense is there in the really dangerous situation in which England can be plunged at any moment by a formidable alliance against her, in refusing to hold out the olive-branch to the Irish people? Relentless hostility to England, much more active war with England, would be a strange sequel to that 'union of hearts' of which we heard so much a few years ago. But such a sequel would not be Ireland's fault; it would be the fault of those Englishmen, wrapped in their insular prejudice and pride, who absolutely refuse to consider Ireland's national claims. When parliament meets, and the representatives of Ireland—divided on many points, but now united with their race the whole world over—give an indication of their attitude and policy, let us all remember that Ireland can, at a critical moment, strike in at a vulnerable point."

DAWN ON THE IRISH COAST.

BY JOHN LOCKE.

The following lines were suggested by an incident which occurred on board one of the trans-Atlantic liners plying between New York and Queenstown. In the same ship with the author, who was on his way to Ireland, was an old Cork man, who, during the latter portion of the voyage, kept a vigilant look-out for land. At last in the gray dawn of the morning he caught sight of the low coast line in the distance. The moment he did so he exclaimed with the utmost enthusiasm. "Ould Ireland, the top of the mornin' to ye!"

Th' anam an Dhia! but there it is—
The dawn on the hills of Ireland!
God's angels lifting the night's black veil
From the sweet, fair face of my sireland!
O Ireland! isn't it grand you look—
Like a bride in her rich adornin'!
And with all the pent-up love of my heart
I bid you the top o' the mornin'!

This one short hour pays lavishly back
For many a year of mourning;
I'd almost venture another flight,
There's so much joy in returning—
Watching out for the hallowed shore,
All other attractions scornin';
O Ireland! don't you hear me shout?
I bid you the top o' the mornin'.

Ho, ho! upon Cleena's shelving strand
The surges are grandly beating,
And Kerry is pushing her headlands out
To give us the kindly greeting;
In to the shore the sea-birds fly
On pinions that know no drooping,
And out of the cliffs with welcomes charged
A million of waves come trooping.

O kindly, generous Irish land,
So leal and fair and loving!
No wonder the wandering Celt should think
And dream of you in his roaming.
The alien home may have gems and gold;
Shadows may never have gloomed it;
But the heart will sigh for the absent land,
Where the love-light first illumed it.

And doesn't old Cove look charming there
Watching the wild waves' motion,
Leaning her back up against the hills,
And the tip of her toes in the ocean?
I wonder I don't hear Shandon's bells—
Ah! maybe their chiming's over,
For it's many a year since I began
The life of a Western rover.

For thirty summers, asthore machree,
Those hills I now feast my eyes on
Ne'er met my vision save when they rose
Over mem'ry's dim horizon.
E'en so, 'twas grand and fair they seemed
In the landscape spread before me;
But dreams are dreams, and my eyes would ope
To see Texas' sky still o'er me.

Oh! often upon the Texan plains,
When the day and the chase were over,
My thoughts would fly o'er the weary wave,
And around this coast-line hover;
And the pray'r would rise that some future day—
All danger and doubting scornin'—
I'd help to win for my native land
The light of young Liberty's mornin'!

Now fuller and truer the shore line shows—
Was ever a scene so splendid!
I feel the breath of the Munster breeze!
Thank God that my exile's ended!
Old scenes, old days, old friends again,
The vale and cot I was born in—
O Ireland! up from my heart of hearts
I bid you the top of the mornin'!

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by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

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The 7th Regiment, I. N. G., and Hibernian Knights are Invited to Participate on this occasion. A Splendid Programme has been arranged by the Committee in charge.

TICKETS - - - 50 CENTS

Admitting Lady and Gent.

Music by Prof. Forrest's 7th Regiment Band.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

White Star Line.

The Teutonic arrived at New York Jan. 23 at 12:10 a.m.

The Majestic arrived at Queenstown Jan. 21 at 10:30 p.m.

Following is a list of cabin passengers booked per White Star liner Teutonic sailing from New York Jan. 29: J. O. Allebone, William C. Lyon, Robert L. Stearns, Thomas R. Lyon, Mrs. W. A. Koneman, G. W. Johnson, Chicago; Patrick Rush, Milwaukee; Miss Mary Horahan, St. Paul.

The Cunard Line.

The Aurania arrived at Queenstown Jan. 26 at 2 a.m.

The Campania arrived at New York Jan. 25 at 10:15 a.m.

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

How to Form Councils.

First let a meeting be held of those desirous of affiliating with the Irish National Alliance. If not already an organized body, let them proceed to organize themselves under any name that may be desired, and elect a President, Treasurer and Secretary. The initiation fee of $1.00 per member must be paid in advance, and 50 cents per head at the end of each three months thereafter. Of the moneys so received hall rent and stationery shall be deducted, and of the balance 25 per cent shall be retained by the Council and 75 per cent shall be remitted to the National Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago. Having complied with these conditions, application for a charter should be made to the National Secretary, John P. Sutton, No. 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New York, who, on information that the Treasurer has received the required remittance, will forward charter in due course. The name and full address of the Presidents of Councils at least should be forwarded to the National Secretary. Constitutions are now ready for distribution.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Div. 23, A. O. H., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this earth to His heavenly throne, Mrs. Ellen Doherty, who died Jan. 6, and,

WHEREAS, This Division learns with deep sorrow and regret of the sudden death of the wife of our esteemed President, Bro. W. J. Doherty, we heartily deplore him in his loss of a loving wife and good mother and fully recognize to ourselves the loss of a kind and warm-hearted friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Div. 23, A. O. H., assembled in common body, tender him and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction and deplorable loss, and we recommend that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes and a copy sent to the press for publication.

JOHN TONER,
THOMAS J. BAKER,
EDWARD BERGEN,
Committee.

FOR the new Irish National Alliance Lapel Button, write to JOHN BEEGAN, 226 South Halsted street, Chicago.

A Chance to Learn Gaelic.

A class for instruction in Gaelic meets every Sunday afternoon at the City Clerk's office, City Hall Building. All persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the Irish language are invited to join. Entrance City Hall from Washington or Randolph streets; take elevator; inquire for the Irish Class room

An Old Nurse for Children

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

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An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.*

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The Monon Route, with its customary enterprise, has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours. This train is composed of elegant Pullman perfected safety vestibuled, open and compartment sleepers, including drawing-room and buffet sleepers, as well as comforable day coaches, with Monon celebrated high-back seats. This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 p.m., arriving at Cincinnati next morning at 7:30; Chattanooga, 5:50 p.m.; Atlanta, 10:40 p.m.; reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida. This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida. FRANK J. REED, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. City ticket office, 232 S. Clark street. For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. SESSIONS, N. W. Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

Great Reduction in Time to California.

Once more the Northwestern Line has reduced the time of its trans-continental trains, and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace drawing-room sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change, and all meals en route are served in dining cars. Daily tourist sleeping car service is also maintained by this line between Chicago and San Francisco and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered tourist sleepers being furnished at a cost of only $6 each from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Through trains leave Chicago for California at 6 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. daily, after arrival of trains of connecting lines from the East and South. For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

S OF THE LUTINE.

THAN $1,000,000 WENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Two Survivors Picked Up, and They Died—Of the Vast Treasure $500,- Has Been Recovered—Extensive Op- ions Under Way to Secure the Rest.

ere is an oaken chair in the office of s', in London, the great maritime which has a strange and romantic ry. It was made from the rudder e king's ship Lutine, which, in was wrecked in the North sea, the largest amount of gold on board ever went to the bottom. The sec- y of Lloyds' recently gave to the c an interesting account of this k and of the numerous attempts to her lost treasure. The Lutine was a n frigate, captured from the French 93.

n the autumn of 1799 it was neces- to send a large amount of specie s the North sea, and, as usual, ap- tion was made to the admiralty for a 's ship. This method of conveyance thought the best guarantee for hon- the best assurance against capture oreign foes. Although some money pposed to have been transmitted by Lutine to pay British troops then ing in Holland, the bulk of the sure was forwarded for purely com- cial reasons.

London merchants trading with h Germany in those days were in habit of sending their goods and drawing bills for their value upon nburg and other houses at so many ths ahead. By the time the bills fell the goods had been sold for cash, ch was paid into the banks to meet agements. But a protracted frost in early part of 1799 had so long seal- the Elbe that the merchandise had n detained ice bound and could not landed or disposed of in time.

"The London traders, to save their dit and escape the expense of protest, viding new bills and other probable mercial disasters, resolved to send h across to cover their drafts as they ne to maturity. So grave was the sis, so great the sum to be embarked, t a king's ship was asked, and near- every banking firm in Lombard street patched a member in charge of its n cash contribution.

"Moreover, as many legal questions ght arise, an experienced notary—his me is preserved, Mr. Schabrach—was ured to accompany the party and ad- e in any difficulty. The precious car- was insured principally at Lloyds'.

"Various ideas, and nothing quite thoritative, prevail as to the exact nount on board the Lutine. Some say e specie, which was in coins of all rts, gold and silver, guineas, golden asters, double louis d'or, Sicilian ldpieces, silver piasters and dollars, so in gold and silver bars, reached a tal value of upward of a million.

"In October of that year the Lutine as ordered round to Yarmouth to take easure on board and proceed to the lbe. Her captain was one Lancelot kynner, R. N., an officer of distinction, d no doubt his mission was much to s taste. The short voyage was likely bring him considerable profit, for it as the rule to pay naval captains a nmission of 1 per cent on the total lue embarked.

"On the evening of the 5th of October e Lutine lay in Yarmouth roads with merry party on board. The captain, o doubt in excellent spirits, had given grand ball to the leading people in and bout Yarmouth. The last of the guests ad hardly gone ashore when peremp- ory orders came from the admiralty hat the Lutine should forthwith go to ea. She sailed in the early morning of he 6th, and from that time very little as heard of her.

"It is, however, known that she steer- d a straight course for Cuxhaven, at he mouth of the Elbe, wind strong rom north northwest, and greatly in avor. After landing passengers and reasure the Lutine was to convoy a fleet f merchantmen to the Baltic.

"Soon after midnight, going free and nder full press of sail, she struck on the ater bank of the island of Vlieland Flyland), the next to the Texel and ne of the ring of islands that hem the mouth of the Zuyder Zee. She must have been slightly out of the course, and it is said that there was a strong lee tide running. During the night she went down with all on board. Another king's ship, the Arrow, Captain Portlock, was in company, but she could give no help, nor the 'scoots' or fishing boats of the coast, and when day broke there was no Lutine. Only two survivors were picked up by a Dutch lugger at daylight clinging to the wreckage, one of whom died almost immediately, and the other, Mr. Schabrach, the notary, very soon afterward died, but not until he had told the little he knew.

"Repeated efforts have been made to recover the money. In the year immediately following, when the whole thing was fresh and before the sand had silted or drifted over the wreck, the Dutchmen fished up some £55,000. Then more systematic and some really costly efforts were made, and by 1857-9 another £50,- 000 was recovered.

"The present operations were begun in 1892 by an English engineer, Mr. Fletcher, who had been engaged on the Dutch coast in raising a sunken dredger. He became interested in the Lutine, and associating himself with another eminent engineer, Mr. Rinipple, they have approached the business in a novel way. Their idea is to clear the ship of sand, but to inclose her in a central area or dock faced by sandbags, which will prevent further silting, while they ransack the interior of the wreck by divers. This area is 200 feet in diameter, from which the sand will be removed by powerful suction dredgers." — New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The second Seminole Indian war began in 1856 and lasted until the close of 1858. The total number of men enlisted for this war was 3,687.

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These two latter valuable household books are especially designed for the ladies.

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All these offers are open for a reasonable time and advantage should be taken of them at once.

TERMS—The terms of subscription should be borne in mind, so as to avoid confusion. They are as follows: Individual subscriptions, $2.00 each, club subscriptions (not less than five members) $1.25 each. Remittances can be sent by Check, Post-Office Order, Express Order, or Registered Mail. Early attention to this announcement is respectfully requested. Call at THE CITIZEN office and see the splendid premiums we are offering.

"THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO.,

69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

VLADIVOSTOK.

An Interesting Pen Picture of the Russian City in Siberia.

Vladivostok has the aspect of an inferior Hongkong, of about a quarter the size. Hills crowned with forts rise round it up to a height of 800 feet. It lies on the south side of a peninsula 20 miles long, called Maravief Amursky, in 43 degrees 6 minutes 51 seconds north latitude, and 131 degrees 54 minutes 21 seconds east longitude. The town is between four and five miles long, but is straggling and unconnected, and of no breadth. Some streets are very steep, and all are horribly dusty in dry weather, being never watered, and being continually crossed in all directions by droskies driven at a smart pace. Instead of pavements the streets have "sidewalks" of planks, as commonly seen in new American cities. You take six stout planks, some 25 feet long, and lay them side by side, and you continue the process for the requisite number of versts or miles (three versts are two miles), and the "sidewalk" is complete, save for a few props and nails where the ground is too soft, or the foundation degenerated into holes.

The droskies are driven by redheaded, snub nosed Russian izvozchiks in low, glazed stovepipe hats, with very curly brims, red sleeves, plaited black skirts and high boots. In them one often sees, lolling as passengers, a couple of frowsy Chinese or a still frowsier Korean. The fare is only 80 kopecks, or 1 shilling and 18 pence, an hour, or over half an hour, and from point to point there are tenpenny and fivepenny fares, according to distance. The regulations forbid charging more, but, with fine irony, allow the driver "to take less, if he likes." He may not leave his cab to take care of itself, may not "sing, make a noise or cause a disturbance;" he must temper his pace to a "town trot," and "keep to the righthand side of the road."

The troika has a dashing look; the horse in the middle trots under the arched duga, whose object and effect, when properly put on, are to keep the shafts at the same distance apart. The small horses right and left are cantering, and their bodies incline a little outward from the car. In Vladivostok are few complete triple teams; generally there are only the "middle horse" trotting, and one other cantering on its near side.

The water barrel on wheels drawn by horse or bull and often driven by a soldier is a frequent sight, carrying water up to the forts and to the upper town. A funnier horse vehicle is the sitastride, cushioned beam on which izvozchik and cloaked and spurred officer sit, with dangling legs, one behind the other, the officer behind.—Fortnightly Review.

LEMONS AS MEDICINE.

Many a Cure Is Effected by These Simple and Palatable Remedies.

Lemon juice sweetened with loaf or crushed sugar will relieve a cough.

For feverishness and an unnatural thirst soften a lemon by rolling on a hard surface, cut off the top, add sugar and work it down into the lemon with a fork, then suck it slowly.

During the warm months a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration can be produced by a free use of lemonade. For six large glasses of lemonade use six large, juicy lemons. Roll on a hard surface so that the juice can be easily extracted. Peel and slice. Add sufficient sugar to sweeten and stir it well into the juice before adding the water.

Hot lemonade will break up a cold if taken at the start. Make it the same as cold lemonade, only use boiling water instead of cold water and use about one-half as much sugar.

A piece of lemon, or stale bread moistened with lemon juice, bound on a corn will cure it. Renew night and morning. The first application will produce soreness, but if treatment is persisted in for a reasonable length of time a cure will be effected.

The discomfort caused by sore and tender feet may be lessened, if not entirely cured, by applying slices of lemons on the feet.

To cure chilblains take a piece of lemon, sprinkle fine salt over it and rub the feet well. Repeat if necessary.

Lemon juice will relieve roughness and vegetable stains on the hands. After having the hands in hot soapsuds rub them with a piece of lemon. This will prevent chapping and make the hands soft and white.—Philadelphia Times.

The Swiss Pike.

The name of the Swiss is generally identified with the long pike of the 18 foot shaft, and most gallant attempts have been made by recent writers to prove that this celebrated weapon was a Swiss invention and employed by the confederates from the first. The point, however, is one that must remain uncertain, for the earliest mention of the long pike is found in an order addressed in 1327 by Count Philip of Savoy to the burghers of Turin, and no one can tell whether the Savoyards borrowed it from the Swiss or the Swiss from the Savoyards. The primitive weapons of all infantry seem to be the spear and shield. The Milanese fought with such spears and pikes eight or ten feet in length at Legnano, the Scotch at Falkirk and the Flemings at Courtrai, so that it is impossible really to predicate of any one nation that it added the requisite number of feet to make the weapon's shaft in order to make it a long pike. There is no mention of pikes in the battles of the Swiss until Sempach, and it is probable that in that action they were not above ten feet in length.—Macmillan's Magazine.

The Prisoner's Animus.

Judge—But what is your opinion as to the animus of the prisoner?

Witness—The what, your honor?

Judge—Animus—a Latin word signifying mind—that is to say, what was his intention or temper or spirit?

Witness—Animus and mind, then, are the same thing? I don't think he ever had any, your honor.—Boston Transcript.

A MAN'S WOMAN.

She is not sweet, the woman that I love,
Nor is she fair
Nor wise in any love that looks can tell,
And yet she knows the secret of a spell
From feet to hair.
Ah, no, not wise, the woman that I love.

She is not fair, the woman that I love,
Nor is she wise
Nor sweet, and yet she speaks from feet to hair,
With turn of waist or throat, and I am there,
Held in her eyes.
Ah, no, not fair, the woman that I love.

She is not wise, the woman that I love,
Nor is she sweet
Nor fair. The spell she weaves, is it of sense?
'Tis undefined and subtle, yet intense
Flame, without heat.
Ah, no, not sweet, the woman that I love.

Nor fair, nor sweet, nor wise is she I love,
Beyond a name,
Incarnated mystery of negatives
Unsolved, unsolvable; a spell that lives!
Elusive flame,
That which she is, the woman that I love.
—Old English Poem.

WHERE "HABANAS" COME FROM.

Most of Them In England Never Saw Cuba at Any Time.

"Where did this box of cigars come from?" asked the writer the other day, standing in the shop of a large London tobacconist.

"That," said the tobacconist, "came from the United States."

"And this—where did this come from?"

"Also from the United States."

"Also this other?"

"Oh, that came from the United States too. I'll tell you all about it. Suppose I had 2,484 boxes of cigars in this shop, and that they were taken proportionately from the imports from all countries that send us cigars, then 1,315 of these, or considerably more than half, would have come from the United States."

"Then you mean to say that 13 out of every 24 cigars smoked in London are American?" I gasped.

"That's just it," he said. "You see, the Americans send to Cuba for tobacco leaves, which they use for covering the cigars they make of Virginia, Ohio and Maryland tobacco.

"Of the remaining 1,085 boxes," he continued, "the largest number come from the Philippine islands, from which we get our Manillas—that is, 244 boxes. Almost an equal number, 228, come from our near neighbor, France; 171 from Belgium, 102 from Holland and 61 from Germany. Then a very large number, 195, were sent from the British East Indies. Now, you see, only 92 boxes remain, and we have not come to Cuba, the country of true 'habanas,' yet. Of these 92 Hongkong has sent half, 47; 11 have come from the channel islands, 8 from the Canary islands and 12 from Spain. Four are from Australia, 4 from the British West Indies and nearly 4 from all other British possessions. Now there are only 18 more boxes, and they come from all quarters of the globe, including Havana. You will see that of all foreign cigars more than half come from the United States, and of the remainder more than half come from France and other European countries. No, sir, the 'habanas' which come from Havana are a small lot."—London Answers.

The Rhone a Light Hearted River.

Of all the rivers which, being navigable, do serious work in the world, the Rhone is the most devil may care and light hearted. In its 500 mile dash down hill from the lake of Geneva to the Mediterranean its only purpose—other than that of doing all the mischief possible—seems to be frolic fun. And yet for more than 2,000 years this apparently frivolous, and frequently malevolent, river has been usefully employed in the service of mankind.

It has served under many masters. In the Rhone valley of the present day Celtic flints and pottery underlie Roman ruins; here and there a bit of Roman magnificence remains almost intact. On the hilltops still stand the broken strongholds of the robber nobles who maintained their nobility upon what they were able to steal. Naturally, these ruined castles, and the still existent towns of the same period, being so conspicuously in evidence, the flavor of the river is most distinctly mediæval, but everywhere, to the discerning eye, are traces of the barbarism, of the civilization and of the semibarbarism which successively were plowed under before what we have the temerity to call our own civilization began.—Thomas A. Janvier in Century.

Bonnets Coming Back.

Bonnets, I am led to believe, after quitting the field of fashion for some time past, are likely to enjoy a renewal of favor, but they will be somewhat larger than heretofore—of the Salvation Army pattern. Hardly becoming, I fancy, yet I am told that in hairy or smooth felt, with trimmings of velvet or ribbon loops or tufts of plumes, and, moreover, nicely tied under the chin with bows of old fashioned sarcenet ribbon about 6 to 7 inches broad, they are ever so quaint, and with the hair over the ears style of coiffure most advantageous to young and pretty faces. We can but hope that none other than ladies possessing the above mentioned gifts of Dame Nature will live up to this style of coiffure.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

A Mascot.

"He is the luckiest man I ever knew."

"In what way?"

"Well, he was never sick a day in his life and there is every likelihood that he will live to a green old age, and yet he is so thin and pale that every life insurance agent who comes along skips him as a dangerous risk."—Chicago Post.

Men of God have always, from time to time, walked among men and made their commission felt in the heart and soul of the commonest hearer.—Emerson.

Every year sees a development in the manufacturing interests, and it has spread toward the west and south.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

General Harrison Explains How It Was Made by the People.

Ex-President Harrison's paper in The Ladies' Home Journal of "This Country of Ours" series treats comprehensively of the constitution and its application and operation, defining the instrument, its scope and limitations clearly. "The word 'constitution,'" he writes, "as used among us implies a written instrument, but in England it is used to describe a governmental system or organization made up of charters—as the Magna Charta—the general acts of parliament and a body of long established legal usages or customs. These are not compiled in any single instrument as with us, but are to be sought in many places.

"The common American usage in making a state constitution is to elect by a popular vote delegates to a convention, whose duty it is to prepare a plan of government. When the delegates have agreed and have properly certified the instrument, it is submitted to a direct vote of the people, and each voter casts a ballot 'For the constitution' or 'Against the constitution.' If a majority vote for the constitution, it then becomes the paramount law of the state. The legislature does not make the constitution; the constitution makes the legislature. The American idea is that constitutions proceed from the people in the exercise of their natural right of self government and can only be amended or superseded by the people. Whatever one legislature or congress enacts the next one may repeal, but neither can repeal or infringe a constitutional provision.

"The delegates to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States were not, however, chosen by a popular vote in the states, but by the legislatures. Nor was the question of the adoption of the constitution submitted in the states to a direct popular vote. * * * There have been 15 amendments to the constitution adopted. Ten of these were proposed to the legislatures of the states by the First congress and ratified. The other five amendments have in like manner been submitted by congress to the state legislatures for ratification, conventions in the states not having been used in any case. It will be noticed also that the vote upon the adoption of the constitution and upon amendments thereto is by states, each state, without regard to its population, having one vote. But while these provisions make the popular control less direct than is usual in the states and necessarily recognize the states in the process of making and amending the constitution, the idea that constitutions proceed from the people is not lost."

A MESSAGE FROM THE GALE.

Listening on the Ice Floe to the Roar of the Coming Storm.

When the swell is heavy in the ice pack, it is often very difficult to ascertain from which direction it comes, and just as difficult as it is, just so important may it be that it should be found out rightly, as the safety of the ship might wholly depend upon correct judgment as to this. When the huge ice masses begin to move and screw and press on the sides of the vessel, rising and falling in a heavy swell, then there is only one escape—namely, to work the vessel into the fields away from the side from which the gale blows. A mistake as to the direction of the running swell has often proved fatal, and the mistake is easily made.

An old arctic sealer told me how in hours of dread in the arctic icepack he had laid his ear down to the ice floe and listened to the roar of the coming swell—that terrible message from the furious gale—and how he thus had discovered whence the gale was pressing and had been able to save the ship from destruction. I tried his method and found that it worked admirably. What is well worth noticing is that open water nearly always is to be found in the ice pack on one side of icebergs. The icebergs that we met were generally in motion, carried onward by the ruling current. Often they ran forward in the icefields at a speed of several knots, piling up the huge floes before their cold, glittering bows, but behind them they left an open sheet of water large enough for any ship.

Now, there would of course be many dangers for a vessel tugged along in the ice pack by such a floating monster, but I believe nevertheless that this method might be instrumental in saving a vessel from being crushed when the icefield is moving heavily.—C. E. Borchgrevink in Century.

Resources of Journalism.

"I've got to have something to fill out this column with," said the foreman of the Spiketown Blizzard, poking his head into the editorial sanctum. "That's all there is about it. I've run in all the dead ads and all the catch lines and slugged everything out till there isn't even a piece of wood reglet left in the office, and I'm short yet half a dozen lines or more."

Whereupon Editor Clugston sat down and wrote as follows: "Owing to the crowded state of our columns this week we are compelled to omit several interesting communications now standing in type. Friends will please bear with us. Advertisers must be accommodated. Until the pressure on our columns has eased up correspondents will please write briefly and confine themselves to simple statements of fact."—Chicago Tribune.

He Noticed That.

Husband—Really, I didn't notice the dresses. Mrs. Brown, though, wore her gown en train.

Wife—It's a wonder you noticed that much!

Husband—Couldn't help it—I stepped on it.—Chicago Record.

Ready to Dicker.

Grinnen—What are you going to take for that frightful cold you've got?

Barrett—I'll take anything you'll offer. Do you want it?—Chicago Tribune.

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The County Board meets the second Sunday of each month at 2 p m, at 83 E. Madison-st.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

Div. No. 1—M. J. Maloney, Pres, Room 206, 120 Randolph-st; T A Becket, V-P; Michael Tuohy, Rec Sec, 1424½ Jackson st; Wm Terrill, Fin Sec; J. O'Brien, Treas. Meet in Father Mathew hall corner Taylor and Miller sts, the 1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p m.

Div 2—D T Murphy, Pres, Grand Crossings; M Harmon, V P; E F Brennan, Rec Sec, Grand Crossing; A Harmon, Fin Sec; P J O'Sullivan, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p m in Arcade hall, Hersewich, Ill.

Div. 3—J J Cullinan, Pres, 3034 Sullivan court; James Perkins, V-P; John Lavelle, Rec Sec, 624 Elston av; James Shannon, Fin Sec; M Naughton, Treas. Meet at cor North av and Holt st, Ton, Treas. Meet at cor North av and Holt st, ton, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday at 8:30 and 2:30 p m. 2d Monday and 4th Sunday at 8:30 and 2:30 p m.

Div 4—Michael Blake, Pres, 708 31st st; Peter F Radigan, V P; James McGuire, Rec Sec, 2908 Union av; Daniel Collins, Fin Sec; William McAvoy, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 2:30 p m, cor Canalport av and Union st.

Div 5—P F Golden, Pres, 141 W Harrison st; James J Brennan, V-P; Thos E Collins, R S, 363 W Indiana st; Daniel Cullinane, F S; O'Connor Lynch, Treas. Meet in Horan's hall, cor Harrison and Halsted sts, 1st Friday of each month at 8 p m.

Div No 6—William Sullivan, Pres, 235 W Van Buren st; Park Behan, V-P; Patrick Foley, Rec Sec, 2708 Hickory st; James E O'Brien, Fin Sec; Mark Hardin, Treas. Meet at 446 W Twelfth st, 2nd Sunday of month at 8 p m.

Div 8—P J O'Sullivan, Pres, 317 E Erie st; T F Monahan, V P; Thomas H Donohoe, R S, 71 E Indiana st; J F Cunningham, F S; R G McHugh, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month at 62 N. Clark st, at 8 p m.

Div 10—P Cummings, Pres, 4128 State st; P Ryan, V-P; James Brannigan, R S, 3020 Dyer Ryan, V-P; James Brannigan, R S, 3020 Dyer av; Thos Galliger, F S; Wm Webb, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday of each month at 8 p m, in Webb's hall, 4430 Wentworth av.

Div 11—Hugh J Bradshaw, Pres, 217 Owasco st; Peter Shine, V P; John F Walsh, Rec Sec, 495 W Erie st; Daniel Kirby, Fin Sec; M J Connery, Treas. Meets in Anchor hall, cor Grand av and Paulina st, 2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p m.

Div 12—D Moriarity, Pres, 4567 Wentworth-av; Wm Kennedy, V P; Wm Carney, Rec Sec, 4236 Wentworth-av; Jas O'Brien, Fin Sec; Patrick Norris, Treas.

Div 13—J E Long, Pres, 2991 Archer av; T J Maney, V P; M Jordan, Rec Sec, 2901 Archer av; D J Sullivan, Fin Sec; S J Moloney, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, in K of P hall, 3001 Archer av, at 8 p m.

Div 14—Henry T Boyle, Pres, 2926 State st; Ed Hanley, V-P; Thomas L O'Connor, Rec Sec, 204 30th st; Patrick J Linge, Fin Sec; Thomas H Ward, Treas. Meet in Prosperity Hall, 18th and State-sts, 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month at 8 p m.

Div 15—P J Shine, Pres, 943 Fifty-fifth st; Martin Mulhall, V P; Terrence Dunn, Rec Sec, 5639 Bristol st; Hugh McDermott, Fin Sec; Michael Duffy, Treas. Meet N E cor 51st and Peoriasts, 1st Thursday each month.

Div 16—Thomas McMahon, Pres, 5618 Justine st; P McMahon, V P; Peter Meegan, Rec Sec, 4644 Laflin st; Patrick Fitzpatrick, Fin Sec; John McGinty, Treas. Meets 4th Sunday each month at 2 p m in Burk's hall, 3252 Ashland av.

Div 17—J O'Brien, Pres, 10 Earl st; C Kelleher, V-P; John P Casey, R S, 51 Lake st; H Burke, F S; Martin Mulcahy, Treas. Meet 1st Wednesday of each month in Leddy's hall, Thirty-first and Wentworth av, at 8 p m.

Div 18—Martin Loftus, Pres, 2240 W Kinzie st; James Collins, V-P; Timothy Collins, Rec Sec, 2489 W Fulton st; Wm O'Mara, Fin Sec; James Dougherty, Treas. Meet in Schoenhoffen's hall, cor W Lake and 43d st, last Friday each month at 8 p m.

Div 19—James Thomas, Pres, 4625 Dyer st; Daniel Daly, V P; Jer'h Herbert, Rec Sec, 220 Thirty-seventh st; J O'Hern, Fin Sec; Michael M'Carthy, Treas. Meet 1st Thursday each month in Quisley's hall, 3749 S Halsted st, at 8 p m.

Div 20—Joseph J Lamb, Pres, 2801 Emerald av; W H Keany, V-P; R J. Taylor, Rec Sec, Alhambra Building; M. Sullivan, Fin Sec; M O'Grady, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays each month in Pfaces Hall, 2901 Union av.

Div 22—W J Doherty, Pres, 1233 47th st; John McGaughan, V P; John Toner, Rec Sec, 4516 Dryer st; James McCann, Fin Sec; Patk Grace, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p m, at 47th st and Ashland av.

Div 26—Felix Hughes, Pres, 4636 Wentworth av; Thos Killoughry, V P; Hugh McNally, Rec Sec, 345 Bristol st; James A Walsh, Fin Sec; Lawrence Reynolds, Treas. Meet 2d Saturday each month in Schell's hall, 31st st and Wentworth av, at 8 p m.

Div 29—P J O'Reilly, Pres, P O Box 358, Pullman; P J Tully, V P; William Byrne, Rec Sec, P O Box 1339, Pullman; P Keyes, Fin Sec; Chas Corkery, Treas. Meet 1st and 3d Thursday each month in Holy Rosary church, Pullman, 8 p m.

Div. 30—Thomas Heelan, Pres, 10810 Calhoun av; F C Hartnett, V P; Jeremiah O'Keeffe, Rec Sec, 10810 Houle av; Ed McGill, Fin Sec; Wm Heelin, Treas. Meet in Fink's hall, Cummings, Ill, 3d Sunday of each month at 2 p m.

Div 35—Patrick F Holden, Pres, 839 Thirty-seventh st; M O'Brien, V P; Jas Gannon, Rec Sec, 3656 Emerald av; P O'Gorman, F S; Michael Kavanaugh, Treas. Meet 1st Wednesday of each month 8 p m, in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts.

Div 36—John T Keating, Pres, 5627 Jackson av; J H Ryan, V-P; Wm McMahon, Rec Sec, 5437 Lake av; Bartley Owens, Fin Sec; Andrew Ludwich, Treas. Meet at 3339 Jefferson av, Hyde Park, 2d and 4th Friday each month.

Div 37—John P Doubey, Pres, 6359 Honore st; T Kelly, V P; Michael McDermott, Rec Sec, 6136 Wallace-st; M H Hoey, Fin Sec; Treas. Meet 2d Sunday each month at 3 p m, in St Bernard's hall, 60th st.

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St Joseph No 8—George H McMunn, C R, 339 S Centre av; William A Hoype, Rec Sec, 27 Arthington place; John J Lawler, Fin Sec; James J Prindiville, Treas; Dr John J Leahy, Med Ex. Meet 2nd Sunday at 2:30 p m and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 p m in Sodality Hall, May and Eleventh sts.

St Mary's No 10—Patrick Flanagan, C R, 3350 Yorktown st; W G Brennan, Rec Sec, 1821 Indiana av; James Drury, Fin Sec; Wm White, Treas Dr J P Smyth, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at St Mary's church.

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Holy Name No 14—Hugh Manley, C R; Austin F Minogue, Rec Sec, 211 Townsend st John F Owens, Fin Sec Maurice C Cooney, Treas. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in School hall, Cass st and Chicago av.

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St. Gabriel No 16—Lawrence Phee, C R, 1005 W 97th st; R R J V Cook, 742 W 43d st; F S, John Haler Treas, William Tracy. Meet in Allen's hall, 709 W 43d st.

St Ignatius No 18—C R, J D Tighe, 432 S Morgan st; R S, J J Owens; F S, C J Reilly; Treas, T J Lee. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 448 W Twelfth st.

Western Reserve No 19—C R, Luke Cassidy, 881 W Lake st; R S, H T Kelly, 25 Owasco st; F S, Michael Muldoon; Treas, John P Ryan. Meet 2nd Sunday and 4th Wednesday at 1063 Lake st.

St. Nicholas No 20—C R, John Schaeter, 2601 S Canal st; R S, Joseph Umhofer, 559 27th st; F S, H J Jansen; Treas, Math W Folz. Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday in basement of St Antonius church, Canal st and 24th place.

St Patrick's No 21—C R, Andrew McCarthy, Escanaba av and 90th st; R S, Wm P Doran, 9054 Superior av; F S, James Lynch; Treas, James W Riley. Meet 1st Saturday and 3rd Tuesday in Centennial hall, South Chicago.

St Elizabeth's No 24—C R, Bernard Burns, 4789 Wentworth av; R S, C A Riedy, 4039 Dearborn st; F S, Hugh O'Hare; Treas, Thos M Curtin. Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays in Graper's hall, 40th and State sts.

St Sylvester's No 23—C R, Ed N Ashenden, 913 Water st; R S, Edw W Nye, 27 Mozart st; F S, Wm E Flynn; Treas, Jos S Walsh. Meet 2d and 4th Sunday, at North and Western avs.

St Benedict's No 24—C R, Anton Graf, 400 Division st; R S, Wm Klein, 82 Mohawk st; F S, Jos H Hahn; Treas, Andrew L Williams. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesday in St Joseph's hall, corner Hill and Franklin sts.

Notre Dame No 25—C R, Pierre Plante, 267 Laflin st; R S, W C Dore, 46 Hastings st; F S, Honore Lacasse; Treas, R E Foley. Meet 1st and 3d Sunday at 183 Blue Island av.

St Aloysius No 26—C R, John Koelzer, 108 22rd place; R S, Joseph Seitz, 164 E 18th st; F S, John W Metz; Treas, Val Schmittschmitt. Meet in chapel of St Peter's church, Clark and Polk sts.

St Aloysius No 27—C R, James Murphy, 26 W 18th st; R S Julius Peter, 434 W 15th st; F S, J J Smith; Treas, Wm Turner. Meet 2nd and 4th Sundays at 3:30 p m, in Father Matthew's Temperance hall, corner Taylor and Miller sts.

Annunciation No 28—C R, John C Cronin, 772 N Lincoln st; R S, John J Deneen, 411 Glenwood av; F S, Henry H Canevin; Treas, James Burke. Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in Flynn's hall, corner North av and Robey st.

St Ambrose No 29—C R, Nicolaus Hippchen, 132 Ambrose st; R S, Aug Enlebracht, 1027 S Leavitt st; F S, J P Maibach; Treas, M Lilling. Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 183 Ambrose st.

Immaculate Conception No 30—C R, Jas McCarthy, 338 Cleveland av; R S, P J McDonnell, 81 Goethe st; F S, Jos Holden; Treas, Michael Reed. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p m, in Phoenix hall.

St Vincent De Paul No 31—C R, J F Lusk, 1127 Noble av; R S, C W Dorband, 978 Seminary av; F S, James Conway; Treas, P McGuire. Meet 1st Sunday, school hall, Webster av and Osgood.

St Stephen's No 32—C R, T J McDonough, 76 Austin av; R S, J E Stephan, 219 Cleveland av; F S, P J Schwab; Treas, Dennis Mitchell. Meet 2d and 4th Mondays at 192 W Chicago av.

St Michael's No 33—C R, John J Blindauler, 685 Larrabee st; R S, Peter E Neuses, 76 Hudson av; F S, John Adler; Treas, Henry Schomer. Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays in St Michael's hall, North and Hudson avs.

St Martin's No 34—C R, Nick Diener, 575 Wells st; R S, A C Lipke, 128 Hudson av; F S, Fred Krings; Treas, J C Cremer. Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday in Brand's hall, Cybourne ave and Halsted st.

Cathedral No 36—C R, F T Scanlan, 229 LaSalle av; R S, P J Flannery, 223 N Market st; F S, M Conroy; T, J M Klenke. Meet 2d and 4th Monday, corner Chicago av and Cass st, at 8 p m

St Agnes No 37—C R, Michael E Dalton, 3806 Kedzie av; R S, Daniel Kane, 3728 Blanchard av; F S, John Flynn; T, Thomas Clarisey. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays in Larney's hall, Archer and Western avs.

Blessed Virgin No 38—C R, Peter Doyle, 71 Cicero court; R S, James D Kendrick, 182 S Albany av; F S, Joseph Bieber; T, Michael Hart. Meet 1st Sunday at 2:30 and 3d Thursday at 7:30 in Runi's hall, California av and Harvard st.

St Ann's No 39—C R, Thomas A Kenny, 8512 Wentworth av; R S, Wm Cole, 3723 Armour av; F S, Martin J Burk; T, F C Kirwin. Meet 3rd Friday at 3900 Wentworth av.

St Alphonsus No 40—C R, Henry Becking, 1004 Belmont av; R S, Geo F Trossen, 1030 Wolfram st; F S, John W Schmitt; T, L H Schagemann. Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in St Alphonsus hall, corner Southport and Oakdale avs.

Laval No 41—C R, Adolph Fournier, 2089 Joseph st; R S, T T Pratte, 2833 Archer av; F S, F DeGuise; T, Joseph Bouffard. Meet in Larney's hall, Western and Archer avs

St Bridget's No 42—C R, John E Long, 3991 Archer av; R S, Thos Duffy, 3940 Ashland av; F S, Thos J Lyons; T, Lawrence Dorsey. Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 3112 Archer av.

St Boniface No 43—C R, Peter Schommer, jr, 109 Cornell st; R S, John Schommer 209 W Chicago av; F S, Joseph Hellmuth; T, P Mueller. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesday in s

McMullen No 45—C R, Thomas H Cannon, Oak st; R S, A P Dease, 352 E Division st; F S, M J Lynan; T, John F Coleman. Meet 1st and 3d Mondays in school hall, Cass st and Chicago av

Entirely New Watch Offer

FOR "CITIZEN" SUBSCRIBERS.

We have decided to revise our Watch Offers in such a way that each subscriber may find a watch to suit his or her taste and need. The fame of the Waltham and Elgin factories is not confined to this country. It is considered a great thing abroad to own one of these wonderful watches. In our offers we select the best examples of these watches for the money asked. The arrangement under which the watches are purchased is entirely in the interest of our subscribers. There is no retailer's profit, middlemen's profit added, and no jobber's profit, no profit added because of the capital invested or because of the risk of bad debts; no profit to cover cost of heavy rentals, of salaries and expenses of traveling men—none of those costly incidentals which always come out of the last purchaser is in it at all. By this arrangement you purchase practically direct from the factory's agent. When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if, at the end of three days, he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. NO WATCHES WILL BE SENT C.O.D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers will not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

NO. 100—WALTHAM OR ELGIN WATCH, PRICE $5.75.

No. 100—A man's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem-winding and pendant-setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is a solid nickel silver, open face, dust proof case, screw back and bezal; the crystal is made of heavy plate glass so as to withstand any strain. We will send this watch to subscribers by registered mail for.....$5.75

NO. 101—ELGIN OR WALTHAM BARGAIN. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $6.50.

Sometimes it is desirable for all persons to study economy in making purchases in preference to other considerations. In order to accommodate such, we have procured a new style of case, in which are put a high-class Waltham or Elgin movement. By this combination any one may secure a watch equal to the best in running qualities, and as durable as those of the highest price, and as precise and accurate as any piece of human mechanism for the measurement of time. We save our readers money, in the first instance by cheapening the case, and in the second by handling it without references to profit. The case with which this watch is furnished is made of stiffened silver. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and, were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy solid coin-silver case. This watch does not come in hunting-case—open face only, with a heavy beveled plate-glass crystal, strong, durable and beautiful. The dial is marked in either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. This is emphatically a watch for the times, and costs such a trifle that any one can afford to buy it, simply with a view to carrying it for a few years until the return of general prosperity, when the movement may be changed into a gold case. This watch will be sent, delivery guaranteed, to any address in the United States for.....$6.50

NO. 102—OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $11.50.

This is an Elgin or Waltham movement, open face, with beveled glass crystal, warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years; stem wind and stem set, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. This watch is a great bargain and a perfect timepiece. The case is handsomely engraved. We send this watch, delivery guaranteed, to any of our readers in this country for.$11.50

NO. 103—GOLD HUNTING-CASE ELGIN OR WALTHAM MEN'S SIZE WATCH, PRICE $14.25.

This watch is a very stylish, reliable timepiece, made upon the famous Riverside model, which is thinner than the ordinary style of movement. In other words, a watch made on this model is materially less in thickness than others from front to back when the cases are closed. This form does not arise from any less metal in the case, but from the mechanical style of the movement; its advantage is in being less bulky when carried in the vest pocket. Both the Elgin and Waltham Companies now make this style of movement, which has the stem set and stem wind, seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. The case is warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years, and is nicely engraved. We send this watch to any of our readers, delivery guaranteed, for....$14.25

"APPLETON TRACY & CO.," WALTHAM, MEN'S SIZE.

The "Appleton Tracy & Co." movement is one of the celebrated watches of the world. The works are full-jeweled, with 15 extra-fine red ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting. Breguet hair spring, special adjustment to temperature, isochronism position, and all the very latest improvements. This watch took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris against all competitors, both American and foreign. We will deliver this watch to any address in the United States, works as above, in any of the following cases:

104 is a solid 14-kt. U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned..$40.00
105 is a 15-year gold-filled hunting case, handsomely engraved.....$22.50
106 is a 15-year gold-filled open face case handsomely engraved.....$20.00
107 is a 2-oz. coin silver open face, or hunting case, engine turned..$17.50
108 is a solid nickel silver open face, dust-proof case.....$13.90

OFFICIAL RAILROAD WATCH.

Many of the railroad companies of the country, in order to avoid accidents that might arise from any discrepancy in time-pieces, have compelled their conductors and engineers to carry a specified watch. This in many cases is what is known as the Crescent Street Movement, made at the Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. This movement comes in various cases more or less expensive, according to material. The movement in all the cases, however, is the same. The movement is stem wind and stem set, 17 ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and position, patent regulator, patent Breguet hair-spring, hardened and tempered in form, fine glass enamel double sunk dial, one of the finest full-plate movements in the world.

109 is a 14-kt. solid gold U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned.....$50.00
110 is a 14-kt. gold-filled hunting, engine turned case, 20 years....$35.00
111 is a 14-kt. gold-filled, open face, engine turned case, 20 years....$33.00
112 is a solid coin silver, 2 oz., engine turned case.....$28.00
113 is a solid nickel silver, open face, screw case, dust proof.....$25.00

The American Watch Co., at Waltham, has made a reduction in the price of its 15-jewel movements. We take the first opportunity to give our readers the advantage of the new price list, and offer the following described bargains:

No. 114. PRICE $14.00—No. 114 is an open face, 15-jewel in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant, set in a gold-filled, engraved or engine turned pattern case; warranted to wear like solid gold for 15 years. We will send this watch to any address, delivery guaranteed, for the sum of only.....$14.00

No. 115. PRICE $9.00—Our second watch under this offer is No. 115, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham watch, either nickel or gilt movement, containing 15 jewels in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant set; either Roman or Arabic characters; it is in a solid, nickel silver, open face case, with a heavy French beveled plate glass crystal. We will send this watch to any of our readers, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for only.....$9.00

No. 116. PRICE $17.50—Our third offer is No. 116, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham, stem wind and set, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial; either Roman or Arabic characters; hands of blue-tempered steel. This movement comes in a 14-kt. gold filled case, guaran

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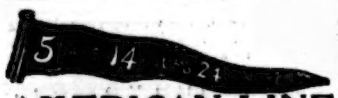

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Assignee's Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook—ss. Estate of John Wesley, of the City of Evanston, Debtor. The undersigned hereby gives notice that the said John Wesley, County and State aforesaid, did on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1895, transfer to the undersigned, as Assignee, all his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors according to the provisions of the act concerning assignments.

All persons having claims against the said John Wesley are hereby notified to present such claims under oath or affirmation to me at Room 1004 Ashland Block, Chicago, in said county, within three months from this date.

Dated January 2nd, A. D. 1896.

JOSEPH McCALLUM, Assignee.

P. B. Flanagan, 1004 Ashland Block, Attorney for Assignee.

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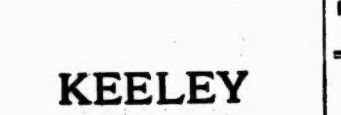

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